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BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1917

ESTABLISHED IN 1805

Steel Expert to Buy War Steel for U. S.

**J. Leonard Replogle Born near New Enterprise
First Won Fame by His Midvale Coup, But
He Has Grown Up in the Trade and Knows
It from Bottom to Top.**

He does not like his first name—which is Jacob—and signs himself J. Leonard Replogle, but his friends shorten that to "Rep." It was not until recently, say within the last two years, that many people ever thought of him as Mr. Replogle. When a man has grown up in an industry with which he started as a young boy, his associates acquire the habit of addressing him as his employer did when they wanted him to carry a letter across the street or find out the baseball scores.

From now on he is more likely to be known by his name, with the "Mr." leading off, for he has been taken away from his old haunts to be installed in Washington in an important capacity. He is the man who perhaps without a title, will do most of the buying of steel for the War Industries Board. Fortunately for his peace of mind, he will not have to fix the price which this Government and the Allies will pay the manufacturers, for that is to be settled by the President on the basis of recommendations made by the Federal Trade Commission.

Replogle is still another man of the type that has never before figured in the administration of Government affairs, and his free-and-easy, come-to-the-point-and-decide manner will undoubtedly shock the subordinates who have grown up in the shadow of civil service and never moved out of the narrow lanes fenced with red tape. Like Hoover, Barnes, Baruch, Ryan, Davidson, and the other big men who are able now to work for the Government because they accumulated fortunes before the war, Replogle sees no occasion to write half a dozen letters and consume three weeks in negotiation before making a decision. A few words over the telephone, a little figuring, and the transaction under consideration is either put through or dropped. These men entered Government service too late in life to learn its cardinal principle, which is never to assume responsibility that can in any way be passed to some one else. Washington calls it "passing the buck."

Replogle is one of the most interesting men Wall Street has ever met. He is not a Wall Street product, though he took to his new environment about as a duck slides into the pond. He found conditions in the country's money centre not essentially different from those of Pittsburgh, with the same kind of men trying to outguess one another. He plays that game well himself.

He first began to get into the newspapers when he engineered a coup that gave him control, for a few hours, of the vast Cambria Steel Co. plant. Replogle knew the Cambria works; he began work there as an office boy when he was 13 years old. He was a typical office boy in one respect—he never went to work on a warm afternoon without thinking how much pleasanter it would be to see the Pirates play ball—but he had the knack of getting on. He rose to shipping clerk, time-keeper, Superintendent of the axle department, Superintendent of the order department, assistant to the General Manager, assistant to the President, and, finally, Vice President and General Sales Manager. He left the last position March 1, 1915, to become Vice President and General Manager of the American Vanadium Company. Seven months later he held control of the Cambria. He bought it with borrowed money in the face of competition from a powerful group which did not need to borrow. But Replogle is a good trader. He made up in nerve what he lacked in his drawing account.

The story of the Cambria coup is too long to be detailed here, but as it made Replogle one of the best-known steel men in the United States it is worth outlining. The Pennsylvania Railroad had owned 450,820 of the 900,000 shares outstanding, of which W. H. Donner, head of the Cambria Company, has acquired options on 112,000. He held his option on the condition that he should also find a buyer for the railroad's holdings of Pennsylvania Steel Company stock. While Donner was trying to arrange for a syndicate to take over

EMERGENCY AID AND NAVY LEAGUE NOTES

Another case of knitted garments was shipped to headquarters by Miss Cora McGirr, Chairman of Knitting. The case contained the following articles contributed by the different organizations making a total of 130 garments.

Bedford—13 jackets, 29 scarfs, 39 wristlets, 5 helmets.

Imier—7 jackets, 6 scarfs, 5 wristlets.

Schellsburg—10 jackets, 6 scarfs, 8 wristlets.

Wolfsburg—2 scarfs.

Total, 30 jackets, 43 scarfs, 52 wristlets, 5 helmets.

The regular monthly business meeting of the E. A. and N. L. will be held next Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock at headquarters.

All county branches report work going on rapidly, the Public Ledger of the past Sunday acknowledged cases of goods from Six Mile Run, Hopewell and a contribution of \$36.50 from Miss K. Hughes and Miss Helen Cessna for the support of another French Orphan.

The last case of clothing sent from Bedford and two cases from Osterburg have not as yet been acknowledged by headquarters. Cessna contributed 17 pillows, 34 pillow cases, 2 dozen wash-cloths and 1 dozen dusters which were shipped with the surgical dressings.

All persons who have been working at headquarters on Mondays and Wednesdays are requested to be on hand again as a large quantity of absorbent cotton, which had been delayed in transit, has now arrived and the work must be pushed rapidly since surgical supplies are so much needed and asked for. The following letters were received the past week.

August 17, 1917.
Miss Jessie B. Barclay,
Bedford, Pa.

Dear Chairman:
On August 10th Governor Brumbaugh issued a proclamation appointing the Emergency Aid of Pennsylvania the official organization for forwarding and distributing supplies to the Pennsylvania soldiers and sailors abroad, the American Overseas Committee of the Emergency Aid being the one through which such supplies are forwarded. This committee has the following sub-committees:

1. Chocolate.
2. Jam.
3. Tobacco.

In order that you may thoroughly understand what this work means, Mrs. Anne Wallace La Domus is starting out to explain it through the State without expense to local organizations.

Will you kindly let us know therefore, the earliest possible time for which you can arrange a meeting, large or small. Kindly name two dates. If an outdoor meeting is best for your community at this season, it will be entirely agreeable for Mrs. La Domus.

You will, of course, appreciate the fact that this work is to be done

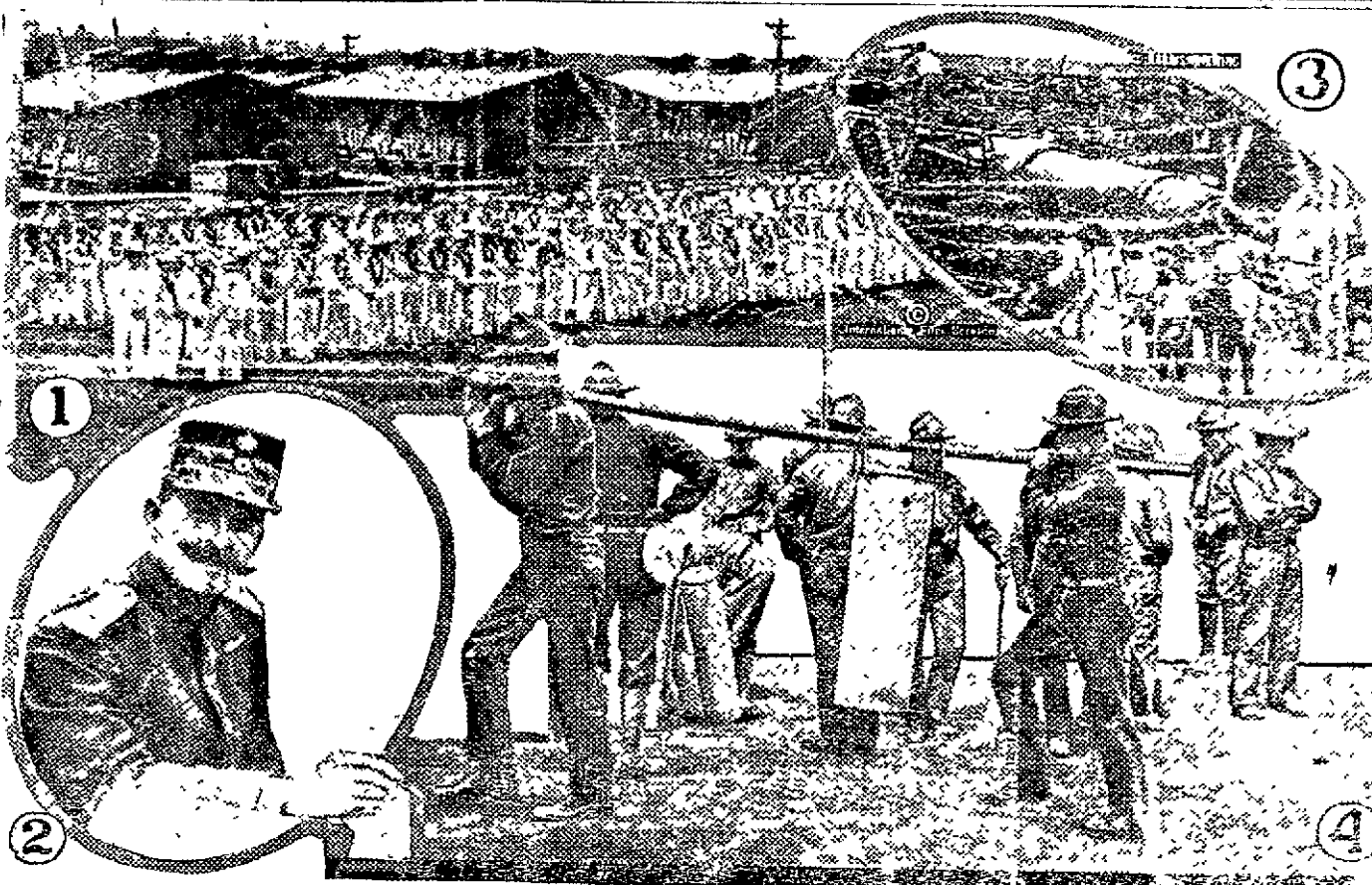
(Continued on Fourth Page)

Mrs. Rachael Wilson
Mrs. Rachael Wilson, of Monroe township, died last Tuesday of a complication of diseases. She was born about one mile from Clearville on the Chaneyville road and was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Busard. Her mother is still living.

She leaves to survive her, her husband, Mr. Alpha Wilson and three sons. Funeral yesterday at Clearville.

**Mr. Ambrose Lessig Injured at
Tato Ganister Rock Quarries.**

Last Tuesday morning while arranging to lower a loaded car and hoist an empty, Ambrose Lessig their foreman, got in front of an empty car and was hit in the small of the back to the right side severely injuring him and rendering him unconscious for a while. The bruises were deep and the pain was severe, but we are glad to report no more serious results have shown up and Mr. Lessig is getting along very nicely.



1—Soldiers lined up on the grounds of Camp Hingham, the recently opened naval training camp near Boston. 2—General Christodoulos, commander of the Greek armies that are acting in conjunction with the allies. 3—Loading a 12-inch disappearing gun in one of America's coast forts. 4—American soldiers in camp in France, carrying

End of War Must Be More Than mere Scrap of Paper, Wilson's Answer to Pope

Peace Guarantees Must Come from German People Not Dominated by Kaiser

The President's message signed by Secretary Lansing to Ambassador Page at London to be transmitted to the papal embassy at Rome follows:
"To His Holiness,
Benedict XV. Pope.

In acknowledgement of the communication of your holiness to the belligerent peoples dated August 1, 1917, the President of the United States requests me to transmit the following reply:

"Every heart that has not been blinded and hardened by this terrible war must be touched by the soothing appeal of His Holiness the Pope, must feel the dignity and force of the humane and generous motives which prompted it and must fervently wish for the peace he so persuasively points out. But it would be folly to take it if it does not in fact lead to the goal he proposes. Our response must be based upon the stern facts and nothing else. It is not a mere cessation of arms we desire, it is a stable and enduring peace. This agony must not be gone through again. And it must be a matter of very sober judgment that will insure us against it.

"His Holiness in substance proposes that we return to the 'status quo ante bellum' and then there be a general condonation, disarmament and a concert of nations based upon the acceptance of the principles of arbitration; that by a similar concert freedom of the seas be established; and that the territorial claims of France and Italy, the perplexing problem of the Balkan states, and the restitution of Poland be left to such conciliatory judgment as may be possible in the new temper of such a peace, due regard being paid to the aspirations of the people, whose political futures would be involved.

"It is manifest that no part of this program can be successfully carried out unless the 'Status Quo Ante' furnishes a firm and satisfactory basis for it. The object of this war is to deliver the free peoples of the world from the menace and the actual power of a vast military establishment controlled by an irresponsible government which, having frequently planned to dominate the world, proceeded to carry the plan without regard either to the sacred obligations of treaty or the long established practices and long cherished principle of international action and honor; which chose its own time for the war; delivered its blow fiercely

and suddenly; stopped at no barrier either of law or of mercy; swept a whole continent within the tide of blood—not the blood of soldiers only but the blood of innocent women and children also and of the helpless poor and now stands balked but not defeated—the enemy of four-fifths of the world. This power is not the German people. It is the ruthless master of the German people. It is no business of ours how that great people came under its carol or submitted with temporary zest to the domination of its purpose. But it is our business to see to it that the history of the rest of the world is no longer left to its handling.

To deal with such a power by way of peace upon the plan proposed by the Pope would so far as we can see, involve a recuperation of its strength and a renewal of its policy; would make it necessary to create a permanent hostile combination of nations against the German people, who are its instrument, and would result in abandoning the new born Russia to the intrigue, the manifold subtle interference and the certain counter revolution which would be attempted by all the malign influences to which the German government has of late accustomed the world. Can peace be based upon a restitution of its powers or upon any word of honor it could pledge in a treatment of settlement and accommodation?

"Responsible statesmen must now everywhere see if they never saw before that no peace can rest securely upon political or economic restrictions meant to benefit some nations and cripple others. Upon vindictive action of any sort, or any kind of revenge or deliberate injury, the American people has suffered intolerable wrongs at the hands of the Imperial German government; but they desire no reprisal upon the German people who have themselves suffered all things in this war, which they did not choose. They believe that peace should rest upon the rights of people—the rights of not the rights of governments and security and self-government and a participation upon fair terms, in the economic opportunities of the world, the German peoples, of course included, if they will accept equality and not seek domination.

"The test, therefore, of every plan of peace is this: Is it based upon the fate of all the peoples involved or merely upon a word of an ambitious

and intriguing government on the one hand, and of a group of free peoples on the other. This is a test which goes to the root of the matter and it is the test which must be applied.

The purposes of the United States in this war are known to the whole world—to every people to whom the truth has been permitted to come. They do not need to be stated again. We seek no material advantage of any kind. We believe that the intolerable wrongs done in this war by the furious and brutal power of the Imperial German government ought to be repaired, but not at the extent of the sovereignty of any people—rather the vindication of the sovereignty both of those that are weak and of those that are strong. Punitive damages, the dismemberment of empires, the establishment of selfish exclusive leagues we deem inexpedient and in the end worse than futile, no proper basis for a peace of any kind, least of all for an enduring peace. That must be based upon justice and fairness and the common rights of mankind.

"We cannot take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee of anything that is to endure, unless explicitly supported by such conclusive evidence of the will and purpose of the German people themselves as the other peoples of the world should be justified in accepting. Without such guarantees treaties of settlement, agreements of disarmament, covenants to set up arbitration instead of force, territorial readjustments, reconstitutions of small nations, if made with German government, no man, no nation could now depend on. We must await some new evidence of the purposes of the great peoples of the Central Powers.

"God grant it may be given soon and in a way to restore the confidence of all peoples everywhere in the face of nations and the possibility of a covenanted peace"

(Signed)
ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State of the U. S. A.
(Continued on Eighth Page)

Marriage Licenses.
Clinton Ritchey, to Sarah Pearl Weight, both of Kearney, Pa.
Arthur McKicker, of Fossilville, to Anna Elizabeth Hillegass of Hyndman.
Joseph Pukola to Kathryn Kendra both of Finleyville, Pa.

PERSONAL NOTES

Arrivals and Departures of Residents and Visitors

IN THE SOCIAL WORLD

The Column Everybody Reads—Chat About Your Friends and Neighbors—Here and There.

Both banks will be closed Monday, Labor Day.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Piper spent several days this week in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Louise Wertz of Meyersdale, is visiting friends in Bedford.

Wm. Markle of Clearville Rt. 2, was a Bedford visitor Tuesday.

Miss Gertrude Ross of Huntingdon is visiting friends in Bedford.

B. F. Madore, Esq., was a business visitor to Hyndman on Wednesday.

Mr. A. G. Steiner and daughter, Ruth, left on Wednesday on a visit with relatives at Philipsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sellers of Canton, O., are sojourning in Bedford and vicinity this week.

Mr. Frank B. Fluck, of Somerset, was a business visitor to Bedford on Thursday.

Mr. Emanuel M. Koontz of Mt. Aetna, Pa., spent several days in Bedford this week.

Mr. M. J. Weigand after spending two weeks in Bedford left for his home in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Miss Elizabeth Scheil is spending this week at the Sulphur Springs Hotel.

Mr. Eli Snyder who has been in Ohio the past six months returned home last week.

Mr. Charles Earnest of Pittsburgh, is sojourning with relatives and friends in Bedford.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Allen of Washington, D. C. are visiting the latter's mother, Mrs. R. C. McNamara.

Miss Mae Willoughby returned to her home here after spending several weeks at Ocean Grove, New Jersey.

Mr. James Nevell and daughter, Mildred of Mt. Union were guests at the home of W. B. May last week.

Messrs. Ira Smous and Charlie Hazlett of Wilkensburg, are spending this week with friends in Bedford.

Miss Maud Naus returned home last week from a visit with her sister Mrs. Earl Swartzwelder of Albright, W. Va.

Miss Christine Burnett left Thursday for her home at Philadelphia, after spending several weeks with her friend Miss Marie Wertz.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Ganoe, of Berkle Springs, are visiting relatives and friends in and around Bedford this week.

Mr. Charles White and son of Akron, Ohio, spent several days in Bedford this week, are guests of Dr. and Mrs. H. B. Strock.

Mr. Robert Clark and wife of Philadelphia, are visiting at the home of Mr. Clarks parents, Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Clark.

J. Roy Cessne the Insurance man, left on Wednesday for Pittsburgh, where he will spend the remainder of the week.

Mrs. Ella Gilchrist and Misses Anna and Emily Shires left yesterday for Atlantic City for a visit of several weeks.

Miss Nora Blackburn returned to her home several days ago from a two weeks visit with relatives and friends in Tyrone.

Mrs. Mary Bertram Hugus of Pitcairn and brother Bennett Bertram visited their father Mr. Frank Bertram of Yont and their aunt Mrs. Joseph Smith of Bedford.

Miss Virginia Tate Cowan, of Philadelphia, after spending several weeks in Bedford with relatives and friends returned to her home on Wednesday.

Mrs. Clarence Diehl and children, of Fort Wayne, Ind., returned to their home at that place after a visit of several weeks with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Line.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Radwisch and Miss Mabel Thalheimer of Baltimore, and Miss Mildred Kelly of Cumberland were guests of Captain and Mrs. Ed Dill the past week.

Mrs. C. E. Steckman and daughter, Kathryn left Tuesday for their home in Roanoke, Va., after spending some time at the home of Mrs. Jennie Snell and daughters.

Miss Helen R. Cessna and Miss Catharine K. Hughes have adopted another French Orphan, Maria Galloway born July 19th, 1907. Address La Forelay, Haute Savoie, France.

Mr. and Mrs. John Oswald and Miss Florence Dinehart, of Johnstown, and Miss Nell Buchanan, of Philadelphia, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Seifert, Thursday of last week.

OVER 109,000 TARIFFS FILED

Huge Amount of Business Has
Been Done by the Public Ser-
vice Commission Bureau

RATES FILED BECOME LAW

Large Increase Over Last Year of
Tariffs Are Filed By Public
Service Corporations In
Commissioner's Office.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Chairman W. D. B. Ainey, of the State Public Service Commission, announced that in the year ending July 31, 1917, 25,963 separate tariffs had been filed with the commission's bureau of rates and tariffs by public utility companies engaged in business in Pennsylvania, an increase of 5,650 over the previous year's filing. In the three and a half years that the commission has been in existence under the present public service company law there have been 109,000 tariffs filed, indexed and examined by the bureau.

These tariffs are the rates which are required to be filed at the Capitol before any public utility company can put them into effect and when so filed are the law governing the rates. They are also the rates against which complaints must be filed.

To Consider Crossing.

The Public Service Commission has ordered an inquiry of its own volition into the condition of two grade crossings at points where the tracks of the Black Lick branch of the Pennsylvania railroad's Clearfield division cross a State highway in Cambria county. This is the second occasion on which the commission has proceeded against a crossing on its own initiative, the other case being at Mt. Dallas.

First Tax Paid.

The first receipt for direct inheritance tax under the act of 1917 was charged, sealed and countersigned for \$3.50 from the executor of a Delaware county estate. It was followed by another payment by a Clarion county estate of fifty cents. In the Delaware county payment the appraiser availed himself of the five per cent discount allowed for payment in ninety days and received a deduction of eighteen cents. The amount of the estate subject to state tax was \$133.97. Chester, Clarion, Dauphin, Delaware, Indiana, Lawrence and Lehigh counties have all filed one or more appraisements under the direct inheritance tax.

Clerk Hurd Gets Position.

Graham K. Hurd of Genesee, Potter county, has been reappointed to a place in the auditor general's department by Auditor General Charles A. Snyder. Mr. Hurd will have charge of corporation tax records. He was formerly connected with the department, but fell under the displeasure of A. W. Powell about the time of the presidential campaign and was dismissed along with a number of other clerks.

Warns Against Canning Compounds.

Dairy and Food Commissioner James Foust issued a warning to Harrisburg druggists not to sell canning compounds for preserving fruits and similar foods which do not comply with the labeling and other laws. He warned housewives that some of the compounds being sold contained more boric acid than anything else.

State Bank Call Issued.

The call issued by Banking Commissioner Daniel R. Lefane, for statements as of August 21, applies to state banks, trust companies, savings institutions and private banks. It is the first to be issued since Mr. Lefane took office.

Police on the Job.

State Police figures show 140 arrests for speeding on State highways and other roads during July. This is the largest number arrested by the state officers in any month and includes some on the most travelled highways.

May Commute Award.

Chairman Mackey of the compensation commission rules in the case of an alien killed in this country and with a wife and child in Italy that the employer has the right to commute an award without an order of the board.

Exemption Buttons Received.

The first of the buttons to be distributed to those of draft age who have been exempted have been received at the State draft headquarters from Washington and will be sent out to local boards immediately.

Will Enforce Apple Law.

The State Department of Agriculture is arranging to begin enforcement of the new apple standard law of 1917 on September 1. The law is designed to secure uniformity in packing and labeling of apples. It will affect all apples that are packed whether they are shipped in boxes, barrels, crates or baskets. The apples on the top row must be the same as those on the bottom or in the middle, while the labels must give a true statement of the variety and quality. A penalty of \$50 fine for violation is provided.

A DRAGNET FOR WORLD NEWS

Floresam and Jetsam of Live Inter-
ester Caught From the Wires
and Boiled Down.

GREAT CONFLICT EPITOMIZED

Important Happenings in the Forty-
eight States of the Union—Occur-
rences at the Capital—Latest
Cable Condensations.

WAR BULLETINS

With the dominating height of Monte Santo securely in their possession, the Italians are continuing their drive of the Austrians eastward over the Bainizza plateau, notwithstanding the violent resistance the enemy is offering with artillery, machine guns and light artillery.

East of Riga the Russians have fallen back before the enemy all along the line from Raggedzem, on the Gulf of Riga, through Tukum and Kamern to the upper reaches of the River Aa. Fighting is going on a scant twenty miles east of Riga, in the High Babit sector.

The Germans have opened an offensive on the Riga front and have forced Russian advanced forces to fall back several miles. There are signs that this may be the long-expected Teutonic movement on Petrograd. General Letchitzky, of Galician fame, has been appointed suddenly to command the Russian northern front.

Italian troops have achieved further successes on the Carso.

Austria's terrible toll of casualties in the continuing Italian advance reached 35,000 in dead and wounded, according to estimates.

All the counterattacks by the German Crown Prince's forces against General Petain's men on the newly captured ground in the Verdun sector have been ill-starred.

The French and the Italians have started mighty offensive—the French against the Prussians near Verdun, and the Italians against the Austrians from the region of Plava to near the head waters of the Adriatic sea.

WASHINGTON

President Wilson fixed prices for all grades of anthracite coal and announced the appointment of Dr. Harry Garfield as coal administrator.

Federal agents are preparing to resume their campaign to round up agitators and slackers.

President Wilson fixed the prices of bituminous coal at the mines, ranging from \$2 in the large fields to \$3.25 in the West. Announcement was made that the scale was subject to revision and that prices for middlemen and retailers would be fixed next. Harry A. Garfield is slated for fuel director.

"Swollen" profits should be conscripted to stand behind the men conscripted for the war, declares Senator Johnson, of California in war-tax bill debate.

Billion more is to be asked of Congress to complete shipbuilding and commandeering program.

First step toward coal control by the Government is taken.

Six white house pickets sent to workhouse for thirty days.

Food Administrator Hoover declares United States and Allies face deficit of 400,000,000 bushels of wheat unless new economies in the use of flour are practiced in America.

President takes steps to control coal at the mines and in the market.

Committee of the American Defense League has declared stronger war on soap box orators who preach treason.

Foes of war revenue measure insisted upon a greater levy on war profits and an upward revision is likely when the bill is passed by the Senate.

GENERAL

Former Ambassador Gerard, ill in Chicago, sounds warning that the wrath of the nation will be visited on all persons guilty of un-American acts. Women as powder plant cutting-house workers will be employed soon by the du Pont Company at Carneys Point.

In a message to the Senate, Postmaster General Burleson denounced "The Masses" and other socialist papers.

Theodore Roosevelt was surprised over a rumor that the government would ask him to take command of 100,000 men for service on the Russian battle front.

The United States will supply Russia with 2,500 locomotives and 40,000 cars within the next 12 months.

Instructions were given to Intern Karl Armagard Graves, self-styled international spy at Kansas City.

Floyd R. Harrison has been appointed assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture during the present emergency.

Harry Litty, labor leader, became the mayor of Memphis in succession to T. C. Ashcroft who resigned.

Marine Corps recruiting will be resumed again after having been closed since Aug. 11, when the corps reached normal strength.

BUSINESS AS USUAL

Good Slogan, but Better One Is
Easily Suggested.

Country Is in Splendid Position to
Change It to "Bigger Business and
Better Business," If All
Will Pull Together.

Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City bank, sounds a warning against the fallacy of "business as usual," but says "bigger business and better business" is the proper slogan.

He issues a warning. The war will cause a certain readjustment of business in the country. Some lines of industry are developed by it tremendously, others are injured. The latter, of course, are the manufacturers of luxuries and nonessentials. These doubtless will be hit severely, and those engaged in them should have the courage to face the new conditions.

Mr. Vanderlip suggests that hundreds of thousands of workers temporarily will be forced to change their employment. He says there should be no resistance to this process, no voluntary unemployment merely because the production of luxuries is curtailed. If a tailor's cutter, for example, is out of work in his own trade, he should not permit himself to remain idle when an excellent job in a munitions factory awaits him. The community should see that he does not remain idle.

The same process has been going on in every nation involved in the war. In the United States it should be less marked than in Europe. There is every prospect that the country is facing a great wave of so-called "war prosperity," provided the industrial readjustment is accomplished painlessly.

Whole Country Behind President.

Never was a peace-loving people so badgered, bullied, crowded and forced into war without provocation on our part or excuse on theirs as we have been by the Teutonic autocracy.

With all its calmness the president's address, which will stand as one of the great papers of history, stirred the country profoundly from center to circumference and placed him at its head as its ordained leader and guide. We have been longing for decision, courage and outspokenness, and for inspiring leadership, without which no cause can prevail, and he has given us both.

America can hold up her head in the world today, and every true American, whatever his politics or creed, stands proudly and confidently behind his president, who has made even the many who were lukewarm and reluctant feel that peace was no longer honorable or possible, and that we are to put forth all our force, not only to defend ourselves, but for the salvation of liberty and democracy the world over.

Industrial Expansion Predicted.

We are in the midst of great prosperity, and that prosperity should be encouraged and stimulated and not destroyed. The issue of an enormous war loan and the expenditure of the billions of dollars that it calls for among our own people for ammunition and supplies of leather, gunpowder, tents, blankets, food, ships, and all the other requirements of an army and a navy must inevitably lead to a great expansion of our industries, to increased demands for the products of the farm and factory and the maintenance of profitable and possibly still higher prices, though the rise seems to have almost reached its apex.—"Jasper," in Leslie's.

Duty Laid Upon Congress.

Let congress realize one thing above all; the people have taken up a tremendous burden; they are summoned to a great sacrifice; they will be expected to concentrate in a mighty task. But how about congress? Congress, too, is on trial. Congress is called on for a sacrifice of its normal ways, its little perquisites and advantages. Congress is called upon to make itself more efficient than it is in normal times, to cease its party bickering, sacrifice its log rolling and job hunting, and to deal with energy and single mindedness with the heavy duties war brings to government. The motto for congress now must be efficiency first.—Exchange.

Only One Possible End to War.

No one knows how long this war will last. It may be one year, it may be two or three years or even longer. No one knows what changes in the relative strength of the two sides may be brought about by unexpected events. No one can tell how much precious American blood may flow through the war-torn fields of France before the great issue is decided. But America can, America must, make it a point to know that, no matter when the war ends, it will end in just one way—in the victory of the democratic peoples.

Would Be Good Investment.

The open sore in Colombia left by Roosevelt's method of "taking Panama" is still festering, and the senate, in its wisdom, refuses to take the only antiseptic measures that can yield the slightest result. Apparently, there is no way of convincing these solons that just as a matter of keeping a clean record, the United States should make amends for the wrong done to a weaker power, and that as a safeguard against foreign intrigue in South America, compensation for the loss of Panama would be a good investment.

Chesterfield

CIGARETTES

of IMPORTED and DOMESTIC
tobaccos—Blended



"They please the taste
great! But also—"

If a cigarette simply pleased
the taste, smokers used to let
it go at that. But not now.

Because Chesterfields give
smokers not only a taste that
they like, but also a new kind
of smoking-enjoyment—

Chesterfields hit the smoke-
spot, they let you know you
are smoking—they "Satisfy!"

Yet, they're MILD!

The new blend of pure, natu-
ral imported and Domestic to-
baccos—that tells the story.
And the blend can't be copied
—don't forget that!

Ask for Chesterfields—next
time you buy.

Large & Myers Tobacco Co.

"They Satisfy!"—
and yet they're Mild!



CLEANLY FOOD ESSENTIAL

FOR HEALTH

Little Talks on Health and Hygiene
by Samuel G. Dixon, M. D., LL. D.
Commissioner of Health

Wild animals eat their food raw, either while fresh or after it has become tender with age. This latter habit is one of the weasel's. They kill quite liberally of their prey when the opportunity offers and then allow it almost to decay before they feed upon it. Primitive man hunted and devoured his food much like the lower animals.

Later in the history of man he learned to make fire and cook his food, and it is now quite evident from what we find in the Indian mounds that it becomes the custom, for instance, of the American Indians to have great clam bakes on the Atlantic Coast. Sometime s in these mounds we find bones of deer, showing that they had more than one kind of foodstuff.

As relics of a still later age, we find in the mounds various little implements that were evidently used for handling and serving the food.

This begins to approach conditions in the present state of civilization that we now find in the large centers of population. Thousands of people make their sole livelihood preparing food for the table and taking care of the dishes and the serving of the food from the small boarding houses to the enormous hotels.

In these places the health of those thus employed has not had any police supervision and yet we have known that communicable diseases have been on the rapid increase and horrible diseases have been passed from one person to another until they have become a great menace to the health, happiness and efficiency of our people.

The State of Pennsylvania, fortunately, in 1915 succeeded in passing a law that requires those in charge of restaurants, boarding houses, hotels, etc., to look after the health of their people. The law handles it in this way, that it holds the proprietor of those places responsible for employing people who have these dangerous diseases that can be communicated to their customers through the foodstuff itself, or through the dishes, forks, knives, spoons, etc. Cooks and waiters cannot, under our new law, pursue their occupations without satisfying those they propose to serve that they are clean from these diseases the law is trying to prevent being thus spread. The moment this new law was signed by the Governor, a large number of waiters left their places in the Pullman coaches on the railroads and from the great railroad restaurants, as well as from the large and active hotels.

This becomes well known and the newspapers and journals endeavored to spread this news that the people might wake up to what had existed and what the new law proposed to protect them from. When the bill asking for this law was introduced in the General Assembly some of the great railroad companies that have large restaurants at their termini appreciated that it was a great sanitary measure and before the bill became a law they adopted its good points in the management of their great eating centers throughout the United States.

This law, like all other new laws that mean to bring about a great change in public policies, has to be sanely enforced, and the old system of preparing food and washing of dishes in hotels and restaurants must not be too suddenly destroyed. The time, fortunately, is here when the public has become educated and the

people are demanding that the spirit of this good law be carried out. Some hotels advertise on their letterhead paper that the law is enforced in their establishments.

As the great cities grow the ways of living change. There become fewer private homes and more places where people live collectively and depend upon central places for eating. Therefore this law is becoming more and more important in regard to these centers, that they may not spread dangerous, yes, deadly, disease through a community.

SCHILLSBURG

Aug. 27—Rev. C. B. Grurer, of Albany, N. Y., a former Lutheran pastor spent several days here with Dr. W. W. Van Orner.

Miss Agnes Cornmesser of Bellwood visited her friend, Miss Maude Beaver last week.

Ralph Rock, wife, son and daughter of Conway, are guests of his mother, Mrs. Louisa Rock.

Rev. and Mrs. Gumbert returned Monday from a visit at Philadelphia.

John Snively and family of Florida visited his parents recently.

Miss Doris Culp left on Saturday to visit friends at Holsopple, Johnstown and Pittsburgh.

S. W. Keyser and family returned on Friday from Atlantic City.

Dr. J. C. Anderson and family left on Thursday to visit his father in Va. a few weeks before entering the army in the 1st Sergeant commission.

For a Hard Winter.

During the past hundred years the worst winters have generally followed wet and cold summers, with little sunshine.



Parowax

Air-tight and moisture-tight

Fermentation hasn't the ghost of a chance when you use PAROWAX—the 100% paraffine. Simply dip the tops of your jars into the melted Parowax deep enough to seal the joint.

THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY

List of Drafted Men Continued from last week

IN BEDFORD COUNTY BY DISTRICTS WHO HAVE APPEARED FOR EXAMINATION AND EXEMPTION. THE NAMES FOLLOWED WITH A BLANK MEANS THAT NO REASON FOR EXEMPTION WAS STATED OR CLAIMED. THESE ARE THE REMAINDER OF THE FIRST 400.

- BEDFORD—EAST WARD**
- 266—Eben H. Pennell, rejection.
- 273—Arthur J. Davis.
- 276—Dennis J. Leasure.
- 355—James C. Doty.
- 367—Jas. F. Smith, rejection.
- 400—John A. Donahoe, rejection.
- BEDFORD—WEST WARD**
- 341—Edwin S. James, dependent wife and children.
- 346—John A. Feight, dependent wife and children.
- 351—Anson C. Pepple, rejection.
- 374—Percy J. Carbaugh, rejection.
- 387—George W. Harris, dependent wife and children.
- BEDFORD TOWNSHIP**
- 265—Edgar C. Claar, rejection.
- 326—Clarence E. S. Feight.
- 398—Harry Wilson, dependent wife and children.
- BLOOMFIELD**
- 301—Clyde E. Appleman, dependent grandmother.
- BROAD TOP**
- 249—Chester A. Dodson, son of dependent widow.
- 259—James L. Tenley, Jr.
- 274—John H. Gline, son of dependent widow.
- 282—Dionizio Diangelo, dependent wife and children.
- 284—Marshall J. Foster.
- 293—Frank Pucut.
- 296—Norman Good, rejection.
- 300—Carl E. Roarabaugh.
- 302—Charles R. Martin.
- 307—Christopher C. Barbour, rejection.
- 310—Harry F. Smouse.
- 317—Samuel Latena, rejection.
- 323—Stewart Eichelberger, dependent wife and child.
- 328—David B. Tenley, dep. wife.
- 331—Glen Smith, dependent wife and children.
- 335—William Ford, dependent wife and children.
- 337—Chas. A. Thomas.
- 340—Emory M. Colledge, dependent wife and child.
- 345—Chas. W. Smouse, dep. wife.
- 353—John Cromer, rejection.
- 360—Edward H. Swartz, rejection.
- 360—Calogero Aronica, dependent wife and child.
- 373—Casmic Zbrozck.
- 383—Angelo Lonobile.
- 395—James F. Shinn, dependent wife and child.
- COALDALE**
- 287—Frank Stuller, dependent wife and child.
- COLERAIN**
- 246—Samuel L. Hunt, dependent wife and child.
- 252—Roy V. Koontz.
- 264—Jesse A. Wilson.
- 271—Chester T. Poor, dependent wife and children.
- 354—Oscar E. Whetstone, dep. wife.
- CUMBERLAND VALLEY**
- 280—Marshall I. Deremer, dep. wife.
- 295—Walter W. Zembower, son of infirm parents.
- EVERETT**
- 240—Robert W. Sipes.
- 247—Franklin H. Herman, Jr., rejection.
- 315—Wm. G. Brantner.
- 327—Chester R. Banks.
- 356—Jos. F. Heister.
- 377—Donald S. Laher.
- HARRISON**
- 294—Oscar E. Bohn.
- 299—Elmer E. Fritz, rejection.
- 305—Edward I. Miller, dependent wife and children.
- 321—Harry A. Fair, dependent wife and child.
- HOPEWELL BOROUGH**
- 283—Chalmer C. Hall, rejection.
- 288—Jas. B. Williams, rejection.
- 342—John E. Chisholm.
- 347—Robert S. Lowery, dependent wife and children.
- HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP**
- 380—Sanford E. Ritchey, religious belief.
- 293—George D. Steele, religious belief, dep. wife and child.
- HYNDMAN**
- 258—Samuel C. Shaffer, dep. wife.
- HYNDMAN BOROUGH**
- 303—Joseph E. Corley, dependent wife and children.
- 334—Shannon B. Byrket, rejection.
- 363—Reggie L. Bush, dependent wife and children.
- 392—Harry L. Kirchner, dependent wife and child.
- JUNIATA**
- 263—Percy J. Martin, dependent wife and child.
- 290—Clyde H. Hillegass, dependent wife and child.
- 399—Harry C. Hillegass, dependent wife and child.
- KINDLE**
- 304—John A. Benton, dependent wife and child.
- 313—Francis Claar, reg. belief.
- 316—Clarence Stiffler, rejection.
- 324—Miles L. Hoenstine, rejection.
- 362—Chas. R. Carn, rejection.
- 386—George Burket, reg. belief, dep. wife and children.
- KING**
- 260—George G. Exline, rejection.
- 308—Fred J. Kauffman, dependent wife and child.
- LIBERTY**
- 257—Paul Hoover.
- 285—Neal Valentine.
- 338—Roy Allen.
- 375—Clarence Perrin, rejection.
- LINCOLN**
- 243—Herman Stuft, rejection.
- 378—Clarence A. Corle.
- 396—Bruce E. Ellis, dependent wife and children.
- LONDONDERRY**
- 261—Robert C. Saylor, dependent wife and child.
- 275—Shannon O. Mason.
- 332—Burnard S. Shaffer, rejection.
- 358—Frank C. Bruck, rejection.
- 384—Melvin E. Shroyer, rejection.
- 390—Roy C. Stallings, rejection.
- 394—Albert R. Clites, son of infirm parents.
- MANN**
- 281—Conda L. Weicht, son of infirm parents.
- 286—Barton L. Ruby.
- 306—Wm. D. Smith, rejection.
- 329—Wm. C. Smith, son of dependent widow and brother.
- 344—Nathan E. Jay.
- 376—Lester Arvin.
- 379—Ervin O. Clugerman.
- MANN'S CHOICE**
- 322—Hayes H. Scritchfield, religious belief.
- 366—William Basore.
- MONROE**
- 241—R. Ernest Dicken.
- 244—Coy E. Mearkle.
- 256—Kenneth Miller.
- 269—Marcus M. Means, rejection.
- 336—Albert R. Shipley, dependent wife and children.
- NAPIER**
- 270—Geo. Ed. Crissman, son of infirm parents.
- 343—Ramanus J. Oldham.
- 391—George C. Bisel, reg. belief, dep. wife and children.
- PLEASANTVILLE**
- 357—Wm. E. Hann, rejection.
- PROVIDENCE EAST**
- 262—Lloyd Mellett, failed to appear.
- 309—Wm. H. Hinish, son of infirm parents.
- 330—Russell Layton, son of infirm parents.
- 333—Daniel R. Witt.
- 352—Chester L. Clark, dependent wife and children.
- PROVIDENCE WEST**
- 248—Ellis Mellett.
- 250—Jas. W. Bolger, dependent wife and child.
- 272—Wm. R. Dibert, religious belief, dep. wife.
- 312—Irvin S. Claar, dep. wife.
- 339—Shannon E. Pepple, son of dependent widow.
- 349—David F. Whetstone, dep. wife.
- 350—Chas. C. Weicht, dependent wife and children.

RHEUMATISM ARRESTED

Many people suffer with lame muscles and stiffened joints because blood impurities have invaded the system and caused rheumatism.

To arrest rheumatism it is quite as important to improve your general health as to purify your blood, and the cod liver oil in Scott's Emulsion is nature's great blood-maker, while its medicinal nourishment strengthens the organs to expel the impurities and upbuild your strength. Try it.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J.

369—Chas. E. Zimmerman, dependent wife and children.

385—Harry E. Twigg, rejection.

388—Marshall Bequeath, rejection.

397—Harry J. Zembower, dep. wife.

RAINSBURG

292—Wilbur A. Hendrickson, rejection.

SAXTON

253—Jesse F. Houpp, dependent wife and child.

291—Alfred R. Mountain, dependent wife and children.

359—Percy B. Seibert, dependent wife and mother.

SNAKE SPRING

251—Selby P. Harclerode, son of dependent parents.

278—Earl W. Grimes, rel. belief.

289—John H. Reed, rejection.

319—Vaughn R. Cooper, rel. belief.

325—Henry C. Hedrick, dependent wife and children.

SOUTHAMPTON NO. 1.

263—Cleon E. Barnes, son of infirm parents.

311—Albert H. Imes, rejection.

361—J. Bartholow, failed to appear.

365—Charley R. Rolland, rejection.

SOUTHAMPTON NO. 3

298—Ira Weimer, dependent wife and children.

381—Earl D. Beck, dependent wife and children.

ST. CLAIR EAST

314—John G. Berkheimer, dependent parents.

318—Clyde Winegardner, rejection.

320—Geo. C. Harbaugh.

364—Geo. I. Blattenberger, dependent wife and children.

382—Harry R. Zeigler, dep. parents.

ST. CLAIR WEST

245—Walter M. Claar, rejection.

254—Ralph M. Knisely.

348—John C. Brown, dependent wife and children.

UNION

279—Clarence E. Corle, dependent wife and child.

WOODBURY TOWNSHIP

242—John I. Ebersole.

371—Elwood S. Clouse.

WOODBURY SOUTH

255—Albert R. Musselman, rejection.

267—Clyde R. Beck, rejection.

277—Wm. W. Robinett, dependent wife and children.

297—Guy R. Campbell.

368—Jacob C. Klotz.

372—Peter R. Rock, rejection.

389—Samuel R. Baker, rejection.

Parakeets Found in Thick Wood.

Parakeets usually rest in colonies and live in thick woods or cypress swamps. It is said that in an early day they were numerous along the lower Wabash, in Indiana and were found in the winter in the hollow trunks of sycamore trees in a state of semi-hibernation.

GONE FOR GOOD

Results That Last Are What Appeal to Bedford People.

Kidney sufferers in Bedford want more than temporary relief. They want results that last—Results like Mr. Easter tells about. His was a thorough test. Three years is a long time. Doan's Kidney Pills have stood the test and stood it well.

Why experiment with an untried medicine? People here in Bedford have shown the way.

Read Mr. Easter's story: William Easter, 113 W. Penn St., Bedford, says: "I had a very severe attack of lumbago. My back was so lame, I could hardly get around. I suffered greatly and my kidneys were very sluggish, the kidney secretions being highly colored. I used a box of Doan's Kidney Pills and they acted promptly in removing all traces of lumbago and soreness in my back and cleared up the kidney secretions."

Over Three Years Later, Mr. Easter said: "I was cured by Doan's Kidney Pills and am glad to again confirm all I have ever said about them." Price 60c at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Easter has twice publicly recommended. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

James T. Newton, of Georgia, was nominated by President Wilson as Commissioner of Patents.

Hugh orders placed for army shoes regarded in the trade as a heavy tax on the leather supply of the country, contracts placed since the first of the year approximating nearly a quarter of the nation's annual output.

National Association of Credit Men told by banker that the quickest way to end the world war is to divide the enemy and not wait for military triumphs or collapse of Germany.

President Wilson and Samuel Gompers discussed the rights of labor.

A French soldier was sentenced to die for striking an officer.

Hogs went to a new high price at the Chicago stockyards, light butchers selling at \$20 a cwt.

Senator Joseph E. Ransdell of Louisiana, a member of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, urges the public to use corn and cottonseed meal as substitutes for wheat.

There was a sympathetic touch to New York City's greeting to the Belgian War Commission, and all formal demonstrations were avoided out of respect to a "nation in mourning."

Whiskey is bringing \$6 a quart in some parts of Maine.

Bulletins on war activities of the Government and American armed forces are promised by Secretary Baker.

Government seeking way to end delays to war preparations due to labor troubles. Plans conference at Washington with heads of international unions to obtain complete co-operation of workmen.

President cuts soft coal prices, averaging \$1 a ton under the operators' agreement.

Kalman Gruher was found guilty in New York of acting as a go-between in the bribery revealed in Exemption Board No. 99 and sentenced to two years in prison.

Western railroads and shippers are co-operating in an effort to achieve greater efficiency in car loading.

German-American War

"Peace at the proper time" is President Wilson's pledge to the Japanese commissioners whom he receives in state at the White House.

The United States decided to meet every demand for supplies and men for Russia.

American nurses receive great praise for work done in French hospitals, but need for commissaries for these young women is voiced.

Bill drafting aliens into a "foreign legion" to serve with United States forces will be introduced in Congress by Representative Porter.

Navy league seeks to place blame for Mare Island controversy on Secretary Daniels; order of exclusion hits distinguished men; bans knitting done under auspices of league.

Pennsylvania probably leads all other States in the number of physicians it has furnished for the medical officers' training camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

To offset anti-American intrigue in Russia a patriotic and commercial group will launch elaborate propaganda with the Government's silent approval.

SPORTING

Nap Lajoie's Torontos are not having a runaway in the International League race after all. The Providence team, managed by the former American League umpire, Jack Egan, may beat them to the pennant.

In a twenty-two inning baseball game, which established a new National League duration record, Hickman scored the winning run on his base on balls, O'Rourke's hit and O. Miller's forcing of O'Rourke at second base.

Professional Golfers' Association of America raised a sum in excess of \$4,000 for war relief through a tournament and exhibition play.

Mathewson has made a star short-stop out of Billy Kopf.

Rube Benton, Harry Sallee and Ferdie Schupp are the three leading pitchers in the National League at present.

FOREIGN

Donald B. MacMillan's Arctic exploration expedition arrived at Sydney, Nova Scotia, on the relief steamship Neptune, after four years spent in the polar regions.

Russia is passing through a period of mortal danger, Premier Kerensky told the national conference, which assembled in Moscow to consider the present situation of the country and plans for a new national government.

Germany is making use of Mexican newspapers in propaganda against the United States, deluding ignorant classes with the assertion that the Allies are in desperate straits.

Prussian airships and aeroplanes made raids on England, but only three persons were killed, and the damage was slight. Two aeroplanes were shot down.

Official estimates of the killed in riots in Spain total 400.

NEW PARIS

Miss Marguerite Buhl of Johnstown, spent last week in our village among friends.

Norman Cuppett and wife, were visiting friends at Johnstown last week.

Among the visitors in our vicinity recently we noticed Henry Lenc and wife, Hartley Slick and wife, John Beckley and wife, Elmer Clark and wife, Mrs. F. W. Cuppett and adopted daughter, Margaret and Al. Heinze of Johnstown.

Many of the people of our town and vicinity attended the Bethel campmeeting at Pine Grove on Sunday. The meeting will continue over the following Sabbath.

The New Paris cornet band furnished the music for a picnic at Ryot on last Saturday.

The Misses Mayme and Alva Shoen felt will be occupied as teachers in the Windber Schools. Ruth Hammer in the Johnstown schools. Ruth Hammer in West St. Clair township of Bedford county and Blanch Blackburn in the New Paris schools, the coming winter.

Miss Mayme Blackburn of Pittsburgh is home spending a vacation.

Aug. 29—J. E. Blackburn, wife and daughter of Cessna, were callers in our town on Sunday.

Grace Bisel and Joseph B. Cuppett are visiting relatives in Ohio, the former at Toledo, the latter at Cleveland.

Mrs. Herbert Otto and children, Alice, Louisa and Jackson of Wilkensburg, are spending an "outing" in our village and vicinity.

Charles Miller and wife and John H. Wonder, wife and daughter, Ada, of Johnstown, were guests in our town on Sunday.

W. C. Keyser, cashier of the First National Bank of Schellsburg, and wife, were callers in our village not long since.

Substitute for Rubber.
A preparation of solidified glue, which can be used instead of rubber for many purposes, has been invented by a German scientist.

NON-PARTISAN ANNOUNCEMENTS

I hereby announce myself as a candidate on the Non-Partisan ticket for the office of Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the voters of Bedford county at the primary election to be held Wednesday, September 19, 1917.

If nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office fearlessly, honestly and to the very best of my ability and judgment and respectfully solicit your vote and influence.

JOHN S. HERSHBERGER,
Everett, Pa.

I wish to announce that I am a Temperance candidate on the non-partisan ticket for the office of Associate Judge. I solicit your vote and influence at the Primary, Sept. 19th, 1917. If nominated and elected I shall discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and my best judgment and ability.

GEORGE A. REPLOGLE,
Woodbury Township,
Woodbury, Pa.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Associate Judge on the Non-Partisan ticket, subject to the decision of the voters of Bedford County at the primary election to be held Wednesday, September 19, 1917, and do most earnestly and kindly solicit your vote and influence.

S. ALBERT CESSNA,
Bedford, Pa.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

I hereby announce my candidacy for Director of the Poor subject to the decision of the Democratic voters at the Primary election to be held September 19th, 1917.

JAMES F. FLCKE,
Saxton, Pa.

I hereby announce my candidacy for Jury Commissioner subject to the decision of the Democratic voters at the Primary election to be held September 19th, 1917.

GEORGE C. EICHOLTZ,
Bedford, Pa.

I wish to hereby announce my candidacy for the nomination for Director of the Poor on the Democratic Ticket, subject to the wishes of the Democratic party voters at the primaries September 19, next.

J. B. CESSNA,
Rainsburg, Pa.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for the office of Director of the Poor on the Democratic Ticket, subject to the decision of the Democratic voters at the primaries September 19, 1917.

JOSEPH STAYER,
Bedford Township,
Bedford, Pa., Rt. 1.

The Very Best Flour That Money Can Buy



ELIAS BLACKBURN
Wholesale Distributor
Fishertown, Penna.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE

Estate of David M. Ripley, late of the township of South Woodbury, Bedford County, Pa., deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

ROSIE RIPLEY LOWER,
Administratrix,
Roaring Spring, Pa.

E. M. PENNELL, Attorney,
Bedford, Pa.
Aug. 10—6wk.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Assigned estate of M. J. Maust, of South Woodbury Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County.

Notice is hereby given that M. J. Maust, of South Woodbury Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, has made a deed of voluntary assignment of all his property for the benefit of his creditors to George W. Richey, Everett, Pa., and the said George W. Richey has accepted the trust. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are notified to make prompt payment to the Assignee and all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present said claim duly authenticated to the Assignee for payment.

GEORGE W. RICHEY,
Assignee,
Attorney,
Everett, Pa.
Aug. 3, 6th.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Estate of Henderson Souser, late of Napier Township, Bedford County, Pa., deceased.

Letters testamentary in the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims or demands against the said estate are hereby notified to make known the same, and all persons indebted to the said decedent to make payment without delay to

JOSEPH M. SOUSER,
GEORGE W. SOUSER,
Executors.
Wolfsburg, Pa., Rt. 1.

D. C. REILLY, Attorney,
Bedford, Pa.
Aug. 17—6 wks.

POINT

John Cable of Pittsburgh, was a pleasant visitor at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Cable one day last week.

Mrs. Annie C. King and son Howard of Altoona, were Point and Spring Hope visitors last week. Howard was called back to Altoona to accept a clerkship in a store on Tuesday. Mrs. King is still visiting her many friends in this community.

Two sons of George McCreary of Mansfield, Ohio, motored from that place to Point one day last week. They are visiting friends at Point, Bedford and Osterburg.

Supervisor Harry Wonders had a stone abutment put up at the creek crossing at Point last week. And he will build a good substantial bridge across the creek this fall.

T. R. Studabaker is doing the masonry work.

Mrs. Roy King of near Clearville, and Miss Jennie Cable, a trained nurse in the Hoarding Spring hospital are spending a week with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Cable at this time.

Harry Wonders was taken suddenly ill on Saturday and is a very sick man at this time.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hissong and three sons, Kenneth, Jack and Karl of Canton, Ohio, are pleased to have with their parents, Mr. Josiah Hissong this week.

C. E. Yarnell, wife, Neal of near Aren of Windber were family of your correspondent yesterday afternoon.

Miss Nettie Blair among friends in

VICTOR E. P. BARKMAN
Editor and Publisher

The Gazette is the leading newspaper of Bedford County and its circulation is far ahead of any of its contemporaries. As an advertising medium it is one of the best in this part of the state.

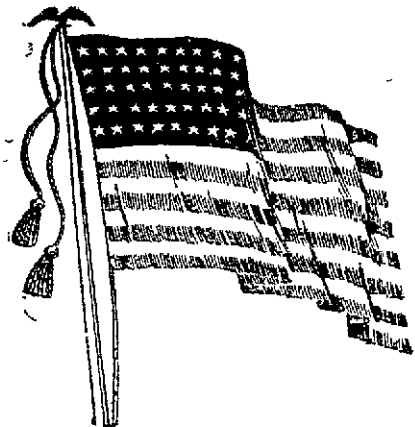
Regular subscription price per year \$1.50, payable in advance. Card of Thanks, 50c; Resolutions, \$1.00.

All communications should be addressed to

Gazette Publishing Co.,
Bedford, Pa.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 31, 1917.

Entered at the Post Office at Bedford, Pa., as second class matter.



Election Information for 1917.

Last day to be assessed in boroughs and townships September 4 and 5.

Last day to pay tax for election, October 6.

Election Day, Tuesday, November 6.

Last day for filing expense account for election, December 6.

OUR PART IN THE WAR

Our war preparations are not going as fast as we might like, but they are great, nevertheless. One measure of them is the money which we are spending and that has already reached a figure the thought of which would have aroused incredulity before the days when we in common with the rest of the world began to think in billions. Including the moneys advanced to our allies in the war, our expenditures in August have been running at the rate of over \$24,400,000 a day. When it is considered that all or practically all of the money advanced to our allies is expended for supplies in the United States it is plain that we are, in fact, doing a very great deal toward the conduct of the war against the common enemy. We have, however, only begun. Not until our men are actually engaged in the struggle with the enemy will our part in the war be well under way, and not until our soldiers and sailors have done their full part in bringing about victory over the foe will the task of this great democracy be fulfilled.

FIXING PRICES

Prices were fixed last week for hard and soft coal and new discussion was had on the price to be named for wheat in connection with the food regulation program. The difficulties attendant upon a price-fixing policy are great and many of them obvious enough, but they are not valid reasons for neglecting this means of protecting the Government and the public from excessive prices in time of war. It is a war measure like many others, less radical by far in some respects than the Draft Act which the country is cheerfully accepting, and it is not to be condemned merely because it runs counter to ordinary practice. War times are not ordinary times.

There is need of price regulation. An investigation of coal prices has been going on in St. Louis. One of the coal men examined was asked what he thought would be a reasonable profit. His reply was that there was no limit, that in war times as in peace times coal men got all they could get. Asked to justify a charge of \$6 a ton for coal which cost \$2 to produce, he said the price was justified because it could be had. That attitude of charging all the traffic will bear in time of national necessity may not be typical of most business men—surely it is not of all—but it is any considerable number of business men act on this theory there is surely need of the Government stepping in to safeguard its own interests and those of the public which otherwise would be at the mercy of those who reversing the meaning of President Wilson's words, feel that business and patriotism are not to be mentioned in the same breath. That patriotism is part of the new business business, and on September 1st it imposes no restriction on the labeling of apples. The apples that are packed there is great danger are shipped in box-mental price-fixing or baskets. The apples must be the same bottom or in the middle. Labels must give a true variety and quality \$50 fine for violation is

scheme that production will be retarded; practically there is in the present instance very little danger of that sort. Prices of some things will be fixed, but there is no good reason for fearing that they will be fixed so low that production will be impeded. Surely, taking the anthracite coal prices as an indication of the Government's policy in this matter, there is no sign of any disposition to be hard on the producer. There are influences of the strongest sort which support the contention of producers in favor of an adequate price. The Government's need of supplies is supreme in time of war; any sign of a checking of production would bring immediate inquiry and speedy price correction were correction necessary. The whole force of labor sentiment is also back of the fixing of reasonable prices, for only out of reasonable prices can producers pay satisfactory wages. The axiom that business is best regulated when regulated as little as possible still holds true. War has not changed that, but "as little as possible" may be much more in time of war than in time of peace. Any Government which neglected any reasonable means to keep down the cost of the war and to prevent any undue profit being made out of the nation's wartime necessities would be derelict in its duty.

EMERGENCY AID AND NAVY LEAGUE NOTES.

(Continued from First Page)

immediately for various reasons, the most important being that the fruits are now at their height, and if our boys in France are to derive any benefit from them, they must be preserved at once. This is but one feature of the work which Mrs. La Domus will explain in detail at your meeting.

Hoping for a favorable reply from you at a very early date, I am

Very sincerely,
ESTHER H. RONLAND,
Chairman,
American Overseas Com.

August 23, 1917.

Miss Jessie B. Barclay, Chairman,
Bedford Co. Emergency Aid,
Bedford, Pa.

My dear Miss Barclay:
Thank you for your letter of August 19th, advising me as to the chairman of the Hopewell Branch of the Emergency Aid.

You may well be proud of them as they are doing splendid work, and we have just received a very fine box from them with the promise that they will soon send us another case of supplies. It is most encouraging to know that these small towns are taking such a hold of the work.

In regard to the Navy League, I wish to assure you that any articles for the marines and sailors may still be forwarded through our organization to the Philadelphia Comforts Committee of the Navy League. They have advised me that the new arrangement will make no difference whatever in the distribution of their supplies, for which, of course, we are very glad.

The box of surgical dressings has arrived safely, and the reason that it did not appear in the Sunday's Ledger report is because the secretary of the Surgical Dressings Committee is having some difficulty in keeping the receipts of boxes straight in her absence.

Thanking you for your help in straightening out the Hopewell matter, and with best wishes, I am,

Yours very truly,
MARGARET L. CONARROE,
Office Secretary.

Report of Treasurer

Bedford Branch of Navy League
Bedford Branch of Emergency Aid
of Pa. and Co. L. Fund.
Navy League—Total amount

received	\$898.77
Amount expended	\$511.12
Balance in Treasury	\$387.65
Emergency Aid—Total amount	
received	\$1210.00
Amount expended	\$264.31
Balance in Treasury	\$945.69
Co. L—Total amount received	\$122.11
Amount expended	\$95.32
Balance in Treasury	\$26.79

LIZZIE M. BAIN,
Treasurer.

Mrs. La Domus is coming to Bedford County the first week in September.

Her schedule at present is as follows: She speaks in Hopewell and Six Mile Run, September 5th. In Everett on the afternoon of Sept. 6th. On Thursday evening of Sept. 6th at 8 o'clock, she will speak at an open air meeting on the Public Square. Every one invited.

Concerning Kindness.

He who has conferred a kindness should be silent, he who

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions, and in order to cure it you must take an internal remedy. Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Hall's Catarrh Medicine was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years. It is composed of some of the best known combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in Hall's Catarrh Medicine is what produces such wonderful results in catarrhal conditions. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
All Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

CROWN PRINCE LOSES VERDUN

GENERAL PETAIN'S MEN CAPTURE FORTIFIED POSITION.

British Admit a Setback on the Ypres-Menin Road, but Not Without Great Loss by Foe.

London.—"Hill 304 again is in French hands" was the message from the Verdun front that thrilled the heart of France.

Not since the battle of the Marne has more joyous news come to the people of the republic. For the capture by Petain's poilus of this blood-soaked height, twin of "Dead Man's Hill," means the complete disentanglement of Verdun from the German grip.

For a year and a half the Crown Prince's veterans had been "squatting" complacently in their hidden concrete corridors on this hill, snugly looking down upon the battered citadel that was to be their ultimate goal.

"As long as we have Dead Man's Hill and Hill 304" was the ever-repeated assertion of German experts since the spring of last year, "our Verdun lines are safe, and sooner or later the fortress must fall to us."

Mort Homme fell to the first French onrush. Hill 304 was reoccupied next day. The German dream of Verdun is over.

Berlin admits the loss of Hill 304. New cheering news also came from Rome. Cadorna continues "on the march." More than 20,000 Austrian prisoners have been counted so far. Further progress has been made, and all counter-attacks have been repulsed.

The British did not fare so well. They were thrown back from the positions they had recently won in Flanders, south of the Ypres-Menin Road, and, according to Berlin lost 21 tanks in front of the German lines.

Berlin also claims retention of all the lines attacked by the Canadians. This is disputed by the British War Office, which says the Dominion troops hold German trenches immediately northwest of what was once Green Grassier, but now is called "Red" at the front.

Petrograd was silent on the new German drive on Riga. But Berlin referred for the first time to "our advance on the city of Riga," adding that the Bavarians rallied after a reverse in the direction of Buzen. They had lost a village to the Teutons but promptly recaptured and held it.

AMERICA'S FAITH IN RUSSIA.

\$100,000,000 Credit Given by United States to New Republic.

Washington.—Every effort is being made by the United States Government to counteract the effect of the expected news of the occupation of Riga, Russia's Baltic port, by the German forces. In a formal statement and through the publication of an official letter to Ambassador Bakmeteff, the State Department reiterated its faith in the Russian Provisional Government.

As material evidence of the continued faith of the United States in the ability of Russia to overcome her difficulties and share with her allies in victory over the menace of Prussianism, the Treasury Department made a loan of \$100,000,000 to the Russian Provisional Government, making \$275,000,000 advanced since the United States entered the war. This faith was further emphasized in an arrangement between Russia and the United States under which the Provisional Government will receive the assistance in the way of supplies it regards as essential to Russian military success—in fact, to Russia's continuance in the war.

DISTILLERIES WON'T QUIT.

Will Make Alcohol After Food Law Is Operative.

Peoria, Ill.—Contrary to general impression, the distilleries of the country will not close down on Sept. 8, at which time the provisions of the food law regulating the manufacture of distilled spirits go into effect. Peoria and Pekin distilleries are preparing to continue with the manufacture of alcohols in limited quantities. Several of the distillers have contracts with the Allied governments.

Use of Classics Declining.

The use of Greek, Latin and mathematics in the higher education of America is declining. In a few years it will be as rare for a student to know Greek as today it is for him to know Hebrew; and it will not take more than a generation or two for Latin to follow the same course. How long the higher reaches of mathematics—those noble and inviting reaches in which philosophy, poetry and imagination combine to play with the intricacies of space and the notations of time—will continue to find extensive educational use is also a question.—The Youth's Companion.

WILSON ACTS TO SEAL UP GERMANY

Issues Embargo Proclamation to Bar United States Products From Foe

MEANS RATIONING POLICY

Licenses Now Required on All Raw Materials Entering Into Manufacture of Explosives—Needs of America and Allies to Come First.

Washington.—President Wilson issued a proclamation which gives the Government control over every possible commodity exported from the United States.

It is the most drastic step for economic control taken by any nation during the war. The President in a statement accompanying the proclamation insists that he aims at control and not at the actual stoppage of exports. But the manner in which the proclamation is divided makes its purpose certain.

All articles of commerce must be licensed for export to enemy countries and the countries of the European neutrals. This will give the United States for the first time control over certain munitions and money sent to the neutrals.

The list of commodities for which license is required for export to the rest of the world is widely extended. The administration of the proclamation, except as it refers to coins, bullion and currency, is placed in the hands of the exports administrative board. This board a few days ago had no authority to act. Its members, headed by Vance McCormick, chairman, advocated a strict rationing system with regard to Allies and neutrals alike.

The embargo council, composed of members of the Cabinet, were divided on the subject, with Secretary of State Lansing holding out for a policy that would set antagonistic neutrals. The administrative board made an appeal to President Wilson, which was followed by an executive order giving all powers to its members, and taking control away from the Department of Commerce, which heretofore had acted with Secretary Lansing.

The administrative board took active charge of the embargo situation immediately upon issuance of the President's proclamation. The board will establish branch offices in New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Francisco and Seattle where application for export licenses can be presented. It is suggested that applications for licenses be sent in two weeks before the proposed date of shipment to prevent delay.

The first order of the administrative board was a ruling that specific licenses would be required immediately hereafter for all raw materials entering into the manufacture of explosives, so that the board may be assured that the goods if exported will be used strictly for war purposes or purposes which will directly contribute to the war.

The President's proclamation was accompanied by an explanation, in which he detailed the difference between divisions established in naming the commodities coming under the ruling.

The purpose and effect of this proclamation is not export prohibition but merely export control, the President states. It is not the intention to interfere unnecessarily with our foreign trade, but our own domestic needs must be adequately safeguarded and there is the added duty of meeting the necessities of all the nations at war with the Imperial German Government. After these needs are met, it is our wish and intention to administer to the needs of the neutral nations as far as our resources permit. This task will be discharged without other than the very proper qualification that the liberation of our surplus products shall not be made the occasion of benefit to the enemy, either directly or indirectly.

WORLD'S NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

YANKTON, S. D.—Thirty Germans were arrested near Tripp, Hutchinson County, S. D., for violation of the Espionage act. They are charged with having signed a petition to Governor Norbeck protesting against the draft and the war. They will be tried before a Federal jury.

WASHINGTON.—Renewed confidence in the ultimate ability of the democratic elements in Russia to triumph against "all enemies within and without," was expressed by President Wilson in a cablegram to the National Council, which is in session in Moscow.

ALBANY.—The Whitman Food Control bill passed both houses of the Legislature, the vote in the House being 99 to 31, and 42 to 3 in the Senate.

NEW YORK.—The embargo on supplies for European neutrals has been lightened by the Food Commission, with the provision that the greater part of the grain exports go to the Belgians.

NEW YORK.—Germany is face to face with an absolute food shortage says one-time oil company agent back from Hamburg.

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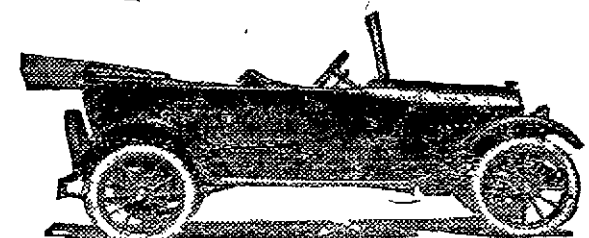
You couldn't eat two dollars if you were shipwrecked on a desert isle.

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For only two dollars a week you can operate a Maxwell automobile.

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E. F. OVER

AGENT

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America, my country, I come at the call,
I plight thee my troth and I give thee my all;
In peace of in war I am wed to thy weal,
I'll carry thy flag thru the fire and the steel,
On sea nor on land shall it suffer disgrace,
Unswayed it floats o'er our peace-loving race;
In reverence I kneel at sweet liberty's shrine,
America, my country, command, I am thine

America, my country, brave souls gave thee birth,
Who yearned for a haven of freedom on earth,
And when thy dear flag, to the winds was unfurled
There came to thy shores, the oppressed of the world;
Thy milk and thy honey flow freely for all,
Who takes of thy bounty shall come at thy call,
Who quaffs of thy nectar of freedom shall say,
"America, my country, command, I obey."

America, my country, thy flag I adore,
It glories in peace but it fears not in war;
When tyrants would trample its folds in the dust,
Old Glory, undaunted, is true to its trust;
Its stars ever twinkle from liberty's dome
A message of hope to mankind, thru the gloom,
And children of men bless the red, white and blue,
America, my country, the tried and the true.

America, my country, now come is thy hour—
The Lord of Hosts reckons on thy courage and power;
Humanity pleads for the strength of thy hand
Lest liberty perish on sea and on land;
Thou guardian of freedom, thou keeper of right,
When liberty bleeds there is task for thy might;
"Divine right" of kings or our freedom must fall—
America, my country, I come at thy call.

Daily Thought.

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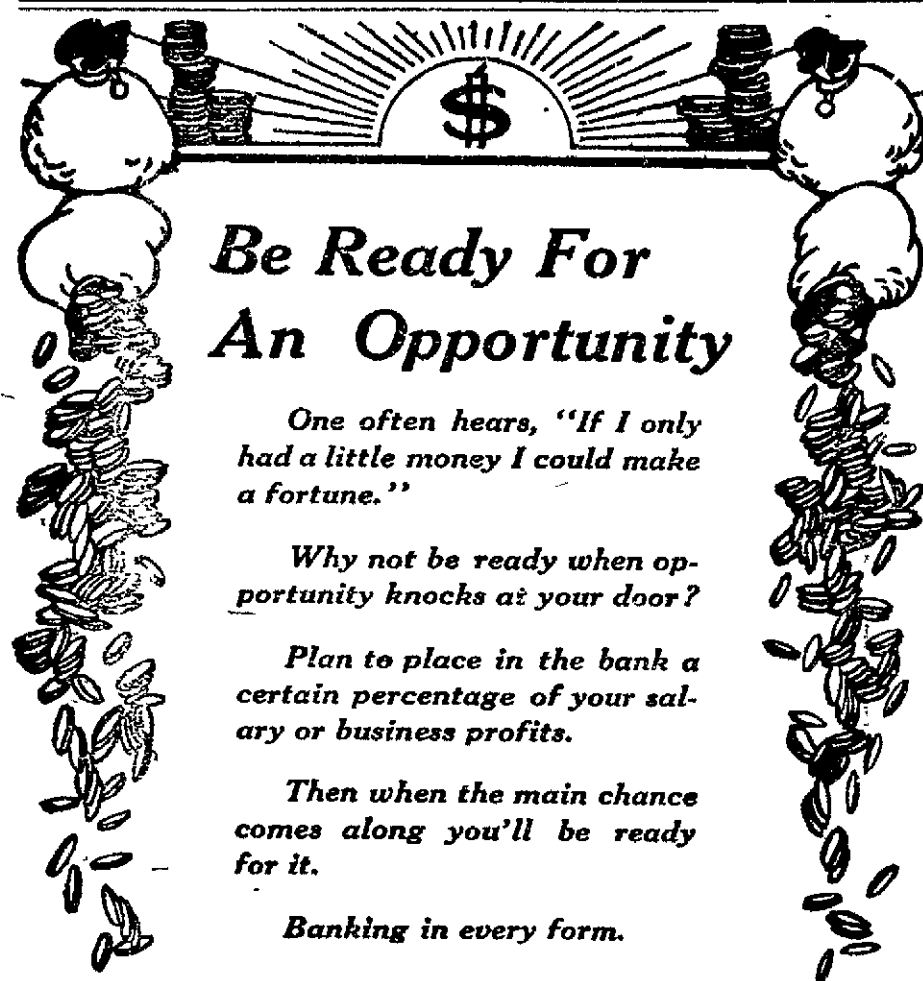
Estate of Solomon Shaffer, late of Londonderry township, Bedford Co., Pa., deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment and those having claims to present the same without delay to—

H. NELVIN SHAFFER,
Administrator,
Hyndman, Pa.

FRANK E. COLVIN,
Attorney.
Aug. 31, 1917.

Methodist Episcopal Church
John T. Bell, Minister.
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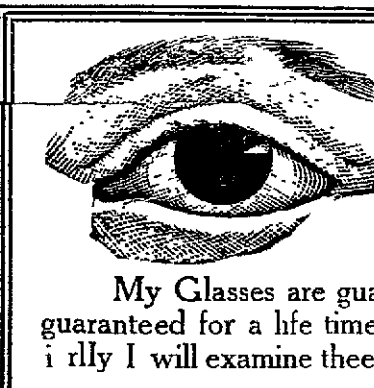
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JOHN R. DULL, Druggist

What Every Man Wants

By John Elkins

(Copyright, 1917, by W. G. Chapman.)

Nada Holmes was not exactly a popular girl. It troubled her a little because she was young and fond of companionship as the normal human being of twenty is liable to be. It also troubled her aunt, Mrs. Anna Walker, who had invited Nada to spend the summer with her at her country-home on the Hudson. The residents of the small town were mostly commuters whose business took them to New York; but there was also a large number whose interests were entirely in the town of Hillcrest. Mrs. Walker was a widow with just enough to live comfortably on her income in the little town, and being alone had conceived the idea of getting acquainted with her sister's child whom she had only seen at rare intervals since she was ten years old.

The well-intentioned ordinary woman of middle age is not always equipped with a mental probe delicate and finely tempered enough to touch the soul structure of the human being living day after day by their side under the same roof, so it was that Aunt Anna understood her niece about as clearly as an infant would comprehend Sanskrit. She could not see that an extremely sensitive temperament always kept the girl from making the first advances or even following up such advances with any persistence lest her overtures might not be welcome. Yet Nada was a decidedly pleasant, cheerful person to have about the house, and withal a confirmed optimist.

Mrs. Dan Herrick came in one day and unbentured her mind to Aunt Anna concerning her niece. Mrs. Herrick's son, Austin, was one of the most eligible young men in the place. He had called a few times on Nada, and Aunt Anna had hoped it might lead to something more serious, but it had been some time now since he had been there, and her expectations had ended in disappointment. So when Mrs. Herrick began to speak of Nada, her aunt at once became interested.

"I think everything of Miss Holmes," enthused Mrs. Herrick. "She's a perfect dear, and I can't understand why she isn't more of a favorite with the young people. Confidently I rather hoped that Austin might take a fancy to her, and once when I spoke of her to him what do you think he said?"

"I don't know, I'm sure," answered Mrs. Walker, trying not to show that she was consumed with curiosity.

"Well, you see mother," he said, "fellows don't seem to care for a 'goody, goody girl.' I don't mean that Nada Holmes is insipid, or uninteresting, but they somehow feel she is 'superior.' Most of us like a girl that's a bit 'devilish,' Austin Herrick." I said, trying to make him feel a little ashamed.

"Well, I must say things have come to a fine pass when a young man says right out that he likes a girl to be 'devilish.' That may be real cute beforehand, but it won't go so well after you're married. I declare things have changed considerably since I was a girl."

"Oh, no, they haven't," he laughed. "Men felt just the same, but they didn't dare say it to their mothers."

"Well, well!" exclaimed Mrs. Walker in equal surprise. "What is the world coming to? Why, Nada always struck me as being full of fun and spirits. She says the quaintest things, sometimes she keeps me laughing by the hour."

"Yes, that was another thing Austin spoke of. He mentioned her saying things that got the fellows all balled up. They couldn't tell whether she was horribly sarcastic, and meant to give them a slam, or said it in an innocent unintentional way."

"I should think they could get devilishness out of that without looking any farther," replied Mrs. Walker with some acidity.

"He says it isn't the kind they like. She makes them a bit afraid of her."

"Oh, that's it," mused the aunt. "Well, I don't always quite understand her myself, but I know how well she means, and I don't mind. Whatever they may think, I don't believe it troubles Nada much. She's perfectly happy with her books and writings."

"Writing?" broke in Mrs. Herrick questioning.

"There, I didn't mean to let the cat out of the bag. Don't say anything about it. She's trying to do a little for magazines."

"I knew she was clever" responded the other considerably impressed.

"Yes," said the aunt, "I'd like to keep her with me as long as she lives, but she has a great idea of being independent. If ever she does get married she'll make some man a good wife."

When Mrs. Walker mentioned to Nada that Mrs. Herrick had been there, and that Austin had not been very well, she noticed the concerned way in which the girl asked if he had been really ill.

"Well, would it worry you much if he had?" was the dry query.

The quick way in which her niece turned away with an enigmatical reply set Aunt Anna to further thinking. Here was a state of things. If Nada really cared for this young jackanapes, who wasn't worth of her, she must set about to cure the infatuation if possible. So she began to repeat some of his remarks concerning girls in general, including the especially objectionable one about the "devilish quality."

Nada laughed, but she went on thinking about it.

The whole town was agog over the approaching charity benefit. They had not asked Nada to take part in the plays, the burlesque minstrels, or any of the numbers on the program; but she had helped to make costumes and stage properties with untiring selflessness and good humor. A late addition to the program was arousing curiosity, and attracting great attention. It was a dancer who had consented to appear, but who would be masked, and wished her identity to remain unknown.

The masked dancer was the sensation of the evening. The exquisite grace, lightness and beauty of figure, and in a change to a Spanish fandango, the saucy turns of head and neck were fascinating. Then last of all came a rather daring figure that brought out vociferous recalls.

Austin Herrick, carried off his feet by the coquettish dancer, rushed around back of the scenes to be introduced. But the stage manager was obdurate. She would not meet anyone. Young Herrick was not to be balked. He sacrificed the remainder of the entertainment, and determined to watch at the stage door for her exit. A taxi drew up at the entrance, and a dainty figure came out hastily. She was enveloped in a wrap, and her face was covered with a veil, but he could not be mistaken in the little gold slippers. He jumped into his own car and followed.

What was his amazement when the taxi stopped at Mrs. Walker's door. She stopped to pay the driver, and in an instant he was at her side. He meant to stake everything on one throw.

"Miss Holmes!" he cried. "Wait!"

Surprised, and not knowing what had happened, she answered: "What is it?"

"Oh, it is you!" he exclaimed.

"Why have you followed me?" she asked.

"Because I was determined to know you."

"Well," she answered with provoking coolness, "I don't think you ever will—in spite of your persistence. You thought because I was a dancer you need not treat me with ordinary respect."

"No! No!" he protested. "I didn't mean that. I tried to be introduced

in the most conventional way. But the stage manager refused."

"He was right. After your exciting chase it's rather sad that you should be so disappointed."

"How do you know I am disappointed?"

"Oh, yes you are!" she laughed. "It's the best joke I've heard in a year!" And she laughed again.

"Of course I know now you're Miss Holmes, and I seem to have made a fool of myself. But I don't care. I'm rather glad that I have, and I'm glad to be 'disappointed.'"

She took off the mask, and looked searchingly at him. The wig she wore still somewhat disguised her, but there was no mistaking her eyes.

"There is one thing," she said, "I must demand of you as a man of honor—that is, that you will never reveal to anyone that I was the dancer. I made a success of it, that's all I care."

"Success!" he cried. "That isn't the word! You took them by storm! Where did you learn to dance like that?"

"I danced in cafes in New York. Oh!" she cried in intense disgust, "I got to loathe the whole thing. The surroundings, the people, everything! I love dancing! but if it must be in such places—then I will never dance again. Aunt Anna knows nothing of this. You must promise that you will tell no one what I have said, or that it was I who danced."

"I promise." His voice was low and full of feeling. Then he added: "But I didn't promise not to know you. Will you let me try?"

The appeal seemed so genuine she could not easily refuse.

Some months afterward Mrs. Herrick said to her son: "I'm glad you came back to your senses, and can do without the 'devilishness.' After you and Nada are married I think you'll tell me so."

Austin lied gracefully, and agreed with her.

The principle of the X-ray was first applied in 1895.



"Oh, It Is You!"

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 2

THE SHEPHERD OF CAPTIVE ISRAEL.

LESSON TEXT—Ezekiel 34.
GOLDEN TEXT—The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want.—Psa. 23:1.

With the complete subversion of the kingdom of Judah, the national consciousness was largely crushed and the people were without heart for the common affairs of life. Ezekiel, though born in Jerusalem, prophesied in Babylon near the River Kebar. The object of his prophesying was to encourage the captives by placing before them God's promise of their return to their own land. His name signifies, "God will strengthen," which is very appropriate to the mission which in the providence of God he was called upon to fill.

1. Israel's Faithless Shepherds Denounced. (vv. 1-10). These false shepherds included the kings, princes, judges and priests. Ezekiel points out that the captivity was because of sin, but he shows that the greatest guilt obtains with reference to these leaders. They were placed in the position to care for and protect the sheep. The following indictments are brought against them:

1. They fed themselves instead of the flock (v. 2). They were essentially selfish. They ministered to themselves instead of the sheep. Too many today are filling public offices for the sake of private gain. Sometimes even ministers are found who are more concerned about themselves, their pleasures and profits, than they are about the souls of the people who support them.
2. They were cruel (v. 3). They were not only mere hirelings, guilty of looking after themselves, but they actually behaved like robbers, preying upon the flocks. All are guilty of this same sin who use their influence and power to the disadvantage of others. In the theocratic kingdom such behavior was peculiarly obnoxious, as the rulers and ministers were representatives of Jehovah himself. The minister and public officer today is acting in his capacity for God, not for himself, therefore he should make the cause of heaven his chief concern.
3. They neglected the diseased, wounded, wayward, and lost (vv. 4-6). As a result of their selfish cruelty the sheep were without food; therefore exposed to disease; had no bond of unity, were exposed to the ravages of wild beasts. God's flocks are in many places thus suffering and dying because they have not been fed. God's judgments are against such (vv. 7-10).
4. The Faithful Shepherd. (vv. 11-16). The Shepherd here is none other than Jesus Christ. The wonderful blessings here described will be realized by Israel in millennial times. This blessed condition will be ushered in by the second coming of Christ. How sincerely all should pray, "Thy kingdom come." When the true Shepherd comes:

1. He will seek his lost sheep (v. 11). Though they have gone astray through wilfulness on their part, and neglect on the part of faithless shepherds, Jesus will seek them out and save them. To save the lost was his peculiar mission (Luke 19:10).
2. He will rescue them from the power of their enemies (v. 12). God's sheep have real enemies and they have fallen into the enemies' hands, but the Faithful Shepherd is able to deliver them. "No one is able to pluck them out of his hands" (John 10:28, 29).
3. He will bring them back to their own land (v. 13). Poor, scattered Israel shall one day (may it be soon!) be brought back to their own land. This is the one unmistakable sign by which we may know the beginning of the end of this dispensation. Be assured that it is not wars, nor pestilences that mark the sign of the close of this age, but the movements of Israel.
4. He will feed them (vv. 14, 15). "I will feed my flock, and I will cause them to lie down, saith the Lord God. I will seek that which was lost, and bring again that which was driven away, and will bind up that which was broken, and will strengthen that which was sick; but I will destroy the fat and the strong; I will feed them with judgment."
5. He will seek that which was lost (v. 16). That which has been driven away he will seek and bring it back again.
6. He will heal them from weakness and suffering (v. 16). All the wounds which Israel has received these many centuries shall be healed.
7. The Golden Age (v. 23-27). The vision of the world as it now is, is most disheartening. It is midnight darkness. In this blackness we wonder why God does not interpose. We wonder how he can be silent. While midnight is upon us we are hopeful, for we see the bow of God's promise of better things flung across the sky. This present order shall disappear before the new. In that new order:

1. Jesus Christ, David's Son, shall be king (vv. 23, 24). This new era of blessedness can only come into realization when God's Son shall establish his kingdom upon the earth.

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Largest Ask your Druggist for Chichester's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic cases, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Every of your Druggist. Ask for CHICHESTER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS. 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable. Sold by DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

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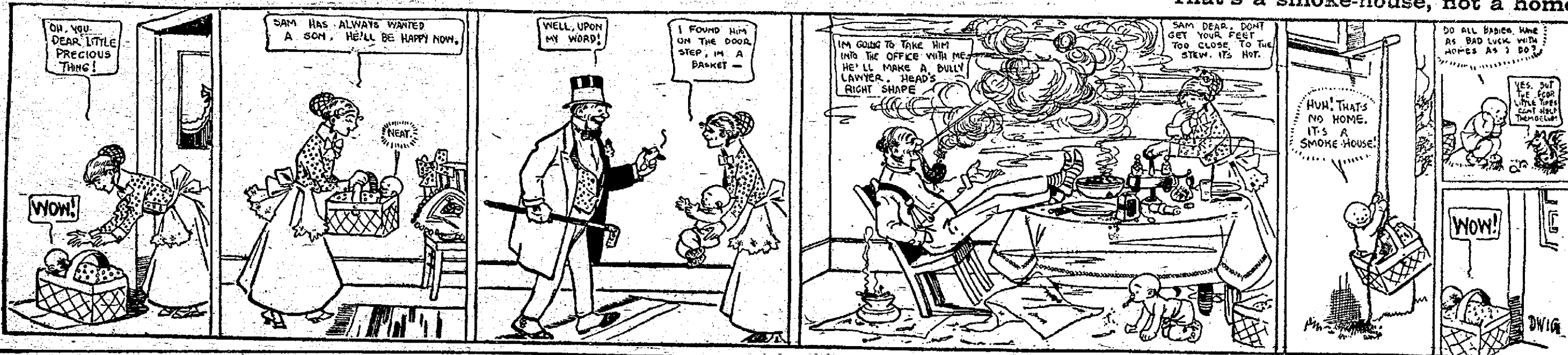
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WANTED: A HOME FOR A BABY



That's a smoke-house, not a home

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

British, French and Italians Crush Teuton Legions at the Same Time.

FIERCEST FIGHTING OF WAR

Russia's Military, Economic and Political Troubles Are Disturbing—Pope's Peace Proposals Discussed—President Wilson Regulates the Prices of Coal in America.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Civilians far from the seat of war wondered why the allies did not deliver their smashing blows at the kaiser at the same time, giving him no opportunity to shift his troops from one front to another, instead of taking turns in hitting him. That is just what they did last week, for British, French and Italian all began offensives that developed into the most furious battles of the war so far. The Anglo-French forces near the Belgian coast vigorously renewed the attacks begun the previous week and pushed forward. The British hurled themselves against the defenses of Lens and forced their way further into the outskirts of that coal center, repulsing all counterattacks. General Petain's men attacked along the Chemin des Dames, and then delivered a series of smashes at the German line in the Verdun sector, taking the twin summits of Dead Man's hill and other strong positions that the crown prince had held for a year and more. In Alsace there was lively fighting. At the same time the Italians were carrying on a monster offensive against the Austrians along the entire Julian, Isonzo and Carso fronts, from Piava to the sea. The Austrian defenses were leveled by a terrific artillery fire, and the crossings of the Isonzo were forced, and Cadorna's troops advanced considerably on their way to Trieste despite the difficulties of the terrain.

Wednesday the British again attacked fiercely in the Ypres region and after a bloody combat succeeded in taking important positions along the Ypres-Menin road. A little further north, in the blood-soaked Langemark-Frezenberg sector, they hit the enemy hard in an effort to take the ridge, known as Hill 35, where the Irish made a gallant but losing fight the week before.

Germans Resist Stoutly.

The Germans have massed immense numbers of troops at the points of attack and are resisting desperately and making almost continuous counterattacks, but up to the time of writing they had been unable to regain any of the lost ground.

All the allied armies took great numbers of prisoners and guns and inflicted terrible losses on their hard-fighting opponents, and they themselves lost many men, for the attacks were delivered with rather less than the usual regard for life. In Flanders and France the tanks played a large part, and on all fronts the aviators were extraordinarily active and bold. The Italians introduced one novelty. When their assaulting troops moved forward they were preceded by a squadron of airplanes forming the first line and using their machine guns on the Austrians at short range.

General Pershing and other American officers were present at the new battle of Verdun.

Disturbing News From Russia.

The week's news from Russia was rather disquieting. Petrograd presented to America and the entente allies a statement indicating that Russia would be unable to continue in the war unless immediate, adequate and continuing assistance were given. She has no intention of making separate peace, but says she cannot keep up the fight unless her associates furnish her at once with materials and provisions. The Russians fear they will be driven

out of Moldavia within three weeks, and last Monday the Germans began an offensive in the Riga region that forced the Slavs back toward that city. At the south end of the line the Roumanians still are making valiant efforts to hold back the invaders. There is no longer any doubt of the bravery of the Russians or of their desire to keep on fighting the common enemy of the world, but it seems that they cannot by themselves surmount the great economic obstacles that confront them.

The governmental troubles of Russia also are approaching a crisis. The "extraordinary national council" being about to meet in Moscow, the constitutional Democrats, discontented business men and dismissed generals, gathered there ready to demand radical changes. On the other side stand the cabinet and the Socialist left. In preliminary discussions Prince Troubetskoi, General Alexieff and Brusiloff and others attacked the cabinet, excepting only Kerensky, and declared the government had fallen into the hands of corrupt men of Petrograd, who think only of their own interests. The Socialist orders that destroyed discipline in the army were bitterly criticized.

As had been foreseen, the pope's peace proposals were received decently by all the belligerent nations, but with more than an undercurrent of skepticism by the allies. No definite reply to them has been made at this writing by any government, but representative speakers of the different parties in Germany all indorsed in general the Vatican plan, and it is believed Berlin may go so far as to offer autonomy to Alsace-Lorraine, which of course would not in any degree satisfy France. Austria, too, as was expected, approves the proposals, but insists any settlement must include the abandonment of Great Britain's naval bases at Gibraltar, Malta and the Suez canal. Can one imagine Great Britain willingly dismantling these guardian posts of the route to her immense domains in the Orient? The vociferous assertions of the German press that the pope's proposals were not inspired by Germany, and the intimations that they really were due to British suggestions can only be considered as more "bunk" and serve to confirm the suspicion that the plan had its inspiration in Teutonic sources.

German Poison Gas in America.

The poison gases emitted by the German press and all the other traitorous agencies in America are not growing noticeably less in amount of virulence, but Uncle Sam is beginning to apply the antidote with considerable vigor. In many cities "soap box" orators are being gathered in by federal agents and several more rabid papers have been denied the use of the mails. The German-American press of the large cities is still too clever to subject itself to that penalty, but if it keeps on its present course doubtless some means will be found to suppress it. Regrettably it must be said that a disgracefully large proportion of the Germans in America—naturalized or not—is proving disloyal to the land of their adoption. This is shown by such instances as the annual picnic of the Schwabenverein in Chicago, where for several days the assembled Germans occupied themselves in denouncing America's entry into the war, abusing the president, sneering at our armed forces and making fun of the draft and the National army. The same thing is going on all over the land, where Teutons get together, but they are preparing to reap a harvest of woe for themselves, for the men of the department of justice are cognizant of their words and acts. It is comforting to believe that the great mass of German-Americans are truly loyal, but thousands of the more ignorant are led into disloyalty by the falsehoods of German secret agents and by the utterances of the La Follettes, the Reeds, the Masons and the William Hale Thompsons for whom all native-born Americans blush.

Former Ambassador Gerard, Secretary of Commerce Redfield, and other prominent men found opportunity last week to denounce bitterly the cowardly, treacherous pro-Germans and pusillanimous pacifists, who are doing all they can to make the world unsafe for democracy.

The threat of the I. W. W. to tie up the industries of the West, including the harvest, if their leaders were not released was met promptly by the arrest of a lot more of the gang, and the great strike fizzled out miserably. No sooner was this trouble passed than the machinists and boiler-makers, employed in the Atlantic coast shipyards, were called on to quit. This of course would put a stop to vast amounts of government naval work, and the United States mediators got busy at once. Several thousand men stopped work, but most of them either pledged Secretary Daniels that they would not quit, or delayed action until a vote could be taken.

President Cuts Coal Prices.

Having started Mr. Hoover well on the food conservation campaign, President Wilson last week turned to the almost equally pressing coal problem, which for several weeks had been exercising the wits of various state administrations. Having studied the production cost figures supplied him by the trade commission, the president issued an executive order fixing a tentative scale of prices for bituminous coal at the mines in nearly all coal producing districts of the country. These prices in some instances are more than \$1 a ton below the voluntary prices fixed at the conference last June. The scale is subject to change when a method of administering the fuel supplies of the country has been determined and put into operation.

Later in the week the president named Dr. Harry Garfield fuel administrator, fixed anthracite prices for producers and jobbers and set a limit on profits to be made by bituminous wholesalers.

The senate spent most of the week in consideration of the revenue bill. Among other things it increased the finance committee's income tax provisions by a total return to the treasury of \$73,000,000, adopting unanimously the Gerry amendment, which adds \$40,000,000 to the returns from incomes of half a million and over.

Japan's Mission in Washington.

The Imperial Japanese mission was formally received in Washington by Secretary Lansing and other government officials on Wednesday. Its head, Viscount Ishii, made it clear that the mission has come not on a commercial or political errand, but to decide on how the two nations can best cooperate in both a military and an economic sense, in carrying on the war.

The neutral countries of Europe—so-called, though no country there is any longer really neutral—are still trying to get around the American embargo that is so painful to their pocketbooks and their stomachs; but the indications are that unless they quit supplying Germany with foodstuffs, their suffering will only increase. Switzerland and Holland, which depend on Germany for coal, have contracted to lend the kaiser large sums in return for the privilege of continuing to buy their fuel from his country.

Hungary took a real step toward democratization and freedom from German and Austrian influence in the appointment of Dr. Alexander Wekerle as Hungarian premier, to succeed Esterhazy. The new premier is popular, Democratic, a financial genius and is known to be no friend of Germany. The new nationalist movement in Hungary has attained great strength, and it is said King Charles is in complete harmony with the desires of the nation.

German aviators distinguished themselves last week by another raid on English coast towns in which 11 persons were killed, and by deliberately bombing two French hospitals behind the Verdun lines and then shooting down the doctors and nurses, who were trying to rescue the wounded soldiers from the resulting conflagration. It would seem that the chivalry of aviators is one-sided.

Negro soldiers of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, stationed at Houston, Tex., as guards during the construction of Camp Logan, started a serious race riot, in which a dozen white civilians, police officers and National Guardsmen, and a number of negroes were killed, and more than a score wounded. Among the dead was Capt. J. W. Mattes, Battery A, Second Illinois field artillery, who was trying to restore order.

First Record of Land Sale.

The book of Genesis, twenty-third chapter, contains the first record we have of a sale of land.

Plants for Desert Regions.

Bottle bushes from Australia, belonging to Callistemon, Metrosideros and allied species are among the shrubs standing the greatest amount of heat with a minimum water supply—splendid plants for desert regions.

What Makes This Man Smile?

His money has gone farther than his neighbor's. He has bought

FISK TIRES

—the greatest dollar-for-dollar value there is in tires. He has Fisk Quality, Fisk Service and Fisk Mileage at a fair price.



Fisk Tires For Sale By All Dealers

THE FISK RUBBER COMPANY

of N. Y.

General Offices: Chicopee Falls, Mass.

Fisk Branches in More Than 125 Cities

OSTERBURG

The I. O. O. F. of this locality will hold a picnic in Henderson's Grove on Saturday, Sept. 1st. All arrangements are being made for a good time. A band will render music and speakers will be present. A welcome for all.

Miss Elmira Berkhimer is home on her vacation from Cleveland, O., where she is engaged as matron in one of the city schools.

Mr. and Mrs. Carn and Miss Clara Oster all of Toledo, O., are visiting friends in and around town.

Mrs. Florence Riddle who spent the winter in Florida, has returned home. Her daughter-in-law, Mrs. David Riddle accompanied her home. Mr. Harry Mock of Johnstown, spent several days in town as the guest of Oscar Beegle and mother, recently.

Mrs. Robert Walters of Claysburg, was a guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Colebaugh several days recently. Stanton Beam a lad of twelve years fell from a wagon and was seriously hurt several days ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Berkebile of Stoyestown, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Hockard over Sunday.

Mrs. Mary Jones who has been visiting her son Russell Jones and other friends for the past two months will leave for her home at Camp Hill on Thursday.

Dr. Sheldron Taylor of Schellsburg was calling on friends in town a day recently.

John B. Colvin of Schellsburg, was a visitor of friends several days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross Crissman of Akron, O., are guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Crissman.

Mr. and Mrs. Alton Crissman of Claysburg, were home over Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Luther Myers of Pittsburg, and Mrs. Rebecca Croft of Mann's Choice, spent several days with the former's aunt, Mrs. J. S. Bowser last week.

Miss Mary Roof of Philadelphia, is a guest of the family of H. E. Mason at present.

Mrs. J. S. Bowser and Mrs. Mary Jones drove to Pleasantville and spent a pleasant day there with friends last Friday.

ROUND KNOB

Aug. 24—

The farmers are very busily engaged harvesting their oats.

Mike Goworty, wife and family visited at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert S. Figard on Sunday.

Herman Ford and his mother met with a very serious accident on Tuesday when his car turned turtle. Herman had his shoulder smashed and a hole tore in his side. Mrs. Ford was bruised slightly about the face. The car was a total wreck.

Owen Osborn, wife and son from Duconsville, and Frank Timmilt, wife and three daughters of Altoona and Samuel Stevenson, wife and sister and Charley Stevenson of Broad Top City, all visited at the home of their sister, Mrs. Wade H. Figard on Sunday.

Mrs. Raymond Figard who has been suffering with a light case of appendicitis is improving some at this writing.

George Mort, wife and family all visited at the home of Wade H. Figard on Thursday evening.

Frank Tenley is busy engaged delivering timber to the Schipper Mines. Wade H. Figard was in Bedford Tuesday transacting business.

Dan Ripper, who has been away for six or eight months is back again working for James McIntyre. His friends were all glad to see him again.

Mrs. George Lynn of California, who has been visiting her two brothers Calvin and C. C. Foster has gone to Johnstown to do some shopping. She expects to return later.

Miss Vera Barton has returned home from Pittsburg and expects to teach the Woodvale School. She is a good teacher and is liked by all.

David Figard while riding the cow home, from the pasture field was thrown off nearly breaking his leg. He is getting along nicely at this writing.

Grace Thomas was working Mrs. Wade H. Figard last week.

Frank Barton and wife and three sisters were all at the Crys Springs Camp last Sunday making the trip in their new Saxon car. Those who attended the

Grove campmeeting were Mr. John Smith and wife, Clara and Calvin Foster and wife, Thelma Foster, Lewis Foster, Gerald Foster, Roy Foster, Johnie Smith, wife and daughter Clara. They all reported a fine time.

William J. Winters and daughters, who have been visiting their friends in Fulton County returned home on Monday.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. Grimm and daughter of Lancaster, are guests of L. C. Kauffman and family.

Mrs. L. C. Kauffman attended the Dibert reunion at Claysburg on Saturday.

Master George Kauffman of Manns Choice, returned home last Sunday after spending the summer on the farm.

Mr. William Kauffman of Mann's Choice, is spending a few weeks with his uncle J. C. Kauffman.

Misses Mary and Edith Beckley paid Mrs. C. W. Bradley a visit Saturday.

Mr. Samuel Welch and William Buyer made a trip to Bedford on Saturday.

Will Mock returned home after a two weeks visit with friends in Pittsburg.

The surveyors are at work on the State Road from Cessna to St. Clairsville and Osterburg.

Campmeeting is being well attended and good work is being done at the meeting.

Mr. Ross Slonaker and Charles E. Campbell each lost a fine horse last week.

The program for the Odd Fellows picnic to be held Sept. 1st, is as follows: Address by Mr. Kie E. Brown district deputy grand master of Buffalo Mills Lodge and Henry Clouse of Woodburg Lodge and J. H. Zinn of St. Clairsville Lodge. Recitations by Miss Virginia C. Smith and North Thompson.

"Burning Bush" Remarkable Plant.

The "Burning Bush," which is known to botanists as the Dictamnus fraxinella, is regarded as one of the most wonderful plants in the world. This plant is native to western Asia, though it is now found in some gardens of the temperate zone. In connection with the Dictamnus it is rather remarkable that the species is common where the incident of Moses and the Burning Bush is said to have occurred.

Beginning Early.

Dorothy, who is seven, must have heard some elder lamenting the lost days of youth. After a hasty breakfast, curtailed by a disposition to sleep late of mornings with barely time enough to reach school and studies before the tardy bell, she saw her younger sister and brother skipping off to a long May day's enjoyment in the big yard and exclaimed: "Oh, for the days of five!"

Wanted, For Sale, For Rent, Etc.,

RATES—One cent per word for each insertion. No advertisement accepted for less than 15 cents.

The 19 x 22 Photograph of Co. L. for sale at Molls, Bedford, Pa.

For Sale—A fine Brick House and lot in the Borough of Mann's Choice, Pa. Call on or address, H. W. Holler, Mann's Choice, Pa.

Do you have a Friend in Co. L.? If so, send 10c to Moll, Bedford, Pa., and get a photograph of the Co. Aug. 17, 17.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Beef hides tanned on shares. H. E. Hershtiser, Buffalo Mills, Pa. Bard Telephone. June 15, 3m.

For Sale—Two good draft horses, new wagon (conklin) double set new harness. Inquire at Gazette office. Aug. 24, 2ti.

For Sale—Choice White Leghorn hens, \$10 per dozen. Joseph J. Barclay, Bedford, Pa. Aug. 24, ti.

For Sale—Thoroughbred Hampshire down male lambs. Come and see them; county phone. G. A. Carpenter, Mann's Choice, Pa., Rt. 1. Aug. 31, 8ti.

Pure Brod Berkshirg Hogs—\$165 will buy 3 Brod Sows due to farrow, September and October and one Boar—weight about 425 lbs. James Manock, Bridge View Farm, Bedford. Aug. 30, 1t.

Help Wanted, Female—By Protestant Family, a lady wishing a permanent home. Address, W. E. Smith 222 Mulberry St., Hollidaysburg, Pa. Phone 183 J. Aug. 24, 4ti *

Lost—Saturday, Aug. 4, a purse containing a five dollar bill, four one dollar bills, four or five Canadian five cent pieces, piece of five cent money, a small mirror, nail. Return to Steckman House. A \$10 reward will be offered. —31, 1t.

For Sale—two miles west of 1 on the Lincoln Highway, 129 acres, house and barn and other necessary outbuildings in good condition. Small tract of timber. For particulars write to Virginia B. Whetstone, Wolfburg, Pa. Aug. 31, 2ti.

Men Wanted—Laborers, Carpenter Helpers, Mechanic Helpers, Firemen, Trackmen, Stock Unloaders, Coke Oven Men and other help. Good wages at steady employment. Apply to Colonial Iron Co., Riddlesburg, Pa. April 28, 1t.

APPLE LOGS WANTED. Green logs 13 inches and over in diameter, 3 to 8 feet long. Collect one or more carloads in your neighborhood. It will pay you. For further information, communicate with Henry Disston & Sons, P.O. Box 1537 Philadelphia, U. S. A.

MULES FOR SALE. Always from 100 to 300 head of horses and mules of all descriptions for sale at my stables, in York, Pa. JOE KINDIG York, Pa. June 1, 20t

I have a few sets of Enameled Iron Bath Room fixtures, which I will sell while they last at \$58.00. They are first quality made and guaranteed by the Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Call and see the samples in my show window. Harry Stern, Bedford, Pa. June 15.

NIGHT WATCHMAN WANTED. Pays \$40 and home. Must know something about Boilers and Pumps.

Middle age preferred. Hoping this may interest you. I remain, Yours very truly, H. E. BAUGHY, Supt. of Ground and Buildings, Millersville State Normal School, Millersville, Pa. Aug 10—3wk.

Farm For Sale. Farm of 88 acres, 39 perches, two miles west of Waterside, near Hoffman's Mill, 8 room house, bank barn, never failing spring, good meadow for pasture, good limestone ground, orchard, will give liberal terms. MRS. ISAAC BAYER, For particulars address J. S. BAYER, Altoona, Pa.

Aug. 31, 1917. JOHN R. DULL,

label applied to the bottom of the row must be bottom of the labels in the row. \$50.00

ARMY RIOT COST 17 LIVES

Mutinous Negro Troops Run Amuck in Streets of Houston, Texas.

34 HELD AS THE SLAYERS

City in Fury Over Killings—Civilians and Police Shot Down in the Streets by Lawless Regulars.

Houston, Texas.—As a result of the race riot precipitated by negro soldiers of the Twenty-fourth Infantry which resulted in the death of seven persons, the wounding of more than a score, orders have been issued for the removal of all negro soldiers from this city. Of the 125 negro soldiers involved in the riot, all except eight have been accounted for.

The remaining soldiers of the battalion were entrained to be moved to Columbus, N. M.

The persons killed in the rioting were as follows:

MATTES, Captain J. W., Battery A, Illinois National Guard.

JONES, E. M., chauffeur.

THOMPSON, H. A., Hempstead, Tex. HENRY, Sergeant VIDA, Twenty-fourth Infantry, leader of the riotous soldiers.

MOODY, HORACE, mounted police man.

MBINKE, E. J., policeman.

DANIELS, RUFF, mounted policeman.

SMITH, middle-aged man.

PINLEY, EARL.

SATTON, S., barber.

CARSTENS, A. R., painter.

GARREDO, MANUEL.

WINKLER, FRED E.

WATSON, BRYANT, negro soldier.

EVERTON, M. D., member local battery.

WRIGHT, C. W.

Blanket charges of murder were filed by District Attorney John Crocker against thirty-four negro soldiers of the Twenty-fourth Infantry. They are held in the County Jail as a result of the rioting.

This was the first move indicative of an attempt by the State to retain custody of the soldiers rather than turn them over to the army for punishment.

Captain L. S. Snow, commanding the battalion, said that the action of the negroes was "practically mutiny."

At Camp Logan the 600 soldiers of the battalion were disbanded.

The outbreak is supposed to have originated in a difficulty which two negro soldiers had with police officers, who arrested them for disturbing the peace and sent them to the police station early in the afternoon.

AMERICA WINS IN EMBARGO

Britain Allows Merchandise to Come From Germany.

Washington.—Approximately \$5,000,000 worth of American merchandise held up at Rotterdam, Holland, for from six months to a year, will be released immediately and allowed to come through to this country, following representations made by the United States to the British. One reason the British will allow this merchandise through is because of the trouble between Holland and Germany.

SENDING MAIL TO SOLDIERS

How Letters for the Boys in the National Army Camps Should Be Addressed.

Washington.—Before long several thousand young men will be in the various cantonment camps of the National Army, and their relatives and other friends will wish to write to them. In order to expedite the delivery of their mail and give the boys the best service possible, the post office officials instruct their correspondents, if they know in advance the company and regiment to which the soldier is assigned, to address mail according to this sample:

PRIVATE JOHN JONES,

A Company, First Infantry,

Camp Dodge, Iowa.

If the company and regiment are not known, the mail should be addressed thus:

PRIVATE JOHN JONES,

of Minnesota,

Camp Dodge, Iowa.

When all troops are organized the mail for each man will be distributed direct to his company and regiment. Until then it will be delivered through his State section.

1917 EXPENSES \$19,300,000,000

Chairman Kitchen Estimates Actual War Cost.

Washington.—Chairman Kitchen, of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, estimated that the total expense of the United States for the year 1917-18 for war and all purposes would reach \$19,300,000,000. On this basis, it is understood, on estimate of the Treasury Department, a far greater expenditure for the year of the war than any previous year.

W. E. Slaughenhoupt

Bedford, Penna.

GREAT OUTLET OF WOMEN'S READY-TO-WEAR GARMENTS MUST BE SOLD IN ORDER TO MAKE ROOM FOR THE INCOMING FALL STOCK.

See That You Get Some of These Extraordinary Bargains. This is Your Last Chance. CALL EARLY AND GET THE PICK.

One lot Ladies' voile dresses sold up to \$4.00, choice \$2.98

One lot Ladies' plain white and figured voile dresses, values up to \$8.00, choice \$5.98

Ladies' Silk Dresses at Big Reductions

Silk Poplin dresses, regular price \$8.00 & \$10.00, choice \$6.95

One lot Ladies' plain white skirts, values to \$2.25, choice \$1.69 & \$1.19

One lot Ladies' sport stripe skirts, 2.50 values \$1.98

Women's Waist Bargains

Ladies' Voile and Organdie waists, regularly sold at 1.25 choice 69c

More New Fall Silks Land This Week

\$2.25 value, 36 inch Stripe Messeline Silk \$2.00

36 inch Stripe and Plaid Taffetas, per yard \$2.00

38 inch Silk Poplins New Shades, per yard \$1.25 and \$1.75

36 inch Plain Taffetas \$1.50 and \$1.65

27 inch Black and Navy Blue, yard \$1.00

36 inch Messeline Silks, all colors \$1.50 and \$1.65 yd.

Wool Dress Goods

36 inch All Wool Serges \$75c

36 inch All Wool Batiste \$85c

36 inch Wool Mixed Storm Serge, all colors \$45c

40 inch All Wool Poplins \$1.25

44 inch All Wool Storm Serge \$1.25

34 inch Wool Mixed Danish Cloth \$45c

\$1.25 value, 43 inch All Wool Fancy Plaid Serge \$85c

\$1.75 value Broad Cloth \$1.50

Shoes For All The Family

The best foot-wear will be found here at savings worth your while investigating. No house can show a more complete line of shoes made by the best shoe-makers than we have to offer. Call and look the new fall models over—We can please you at most moderate prices.

A goods stock of school shoes for Boys and Misses on hand now for your selection.

Fall Model Corsets

Sales increasing every day at our corset counter is good evidence that Hendersons, R. & G. and Nemo Corsets are fast winning their place among the ladies who seek comfort, perfect fit and long service 1.00 up to \$3.50

Centemeri Kid Gloves

THE CENTEMERI make of glove is sure to give good satisfaction the new fall styles are now ready secure your needs while the assortment is complete, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00 & \$2.25

Cretone Drapery For Fall

New Patterns Now Ready in a Beautiful Showing THAT WILL BE SURE TO PLEASE YOU at the following prices

25 inch Floral Designs 12½ and 15c

27 inch Soft Finish Cretones 18c and 20c

36 inch Cretone Drapery 25c and 28c up to 45c yard

Bradley Sweaters

GET A BRADLEY For WHATEVER YOU DO. BRADLEY SWEATERS are made to suit all occasions, silk fiber and worsteds for style occasions, light and heavy, pure wool coats for all sport activities and plain coats for every-day wear. Every need for Men Women and Children can be supplied here at money saving prices.

Special Prices on Groceries For This Week

Loose Rolled Oats, 7c pound, 4 pounds 25c

Chase & Sanborn (SANREKA) coffee 30c grade 26c

Chase & Sanborn (Choice Blend) Coffee, 28c grade 24c

Large Package Mothers Oats (with Alluminum) 32c

Washington Crisps, per package 09c

Lump Starch, Regular 8c, pound 07c

Lenox Soap, 7 cakes 35c

Hike Dirt, regular 25c package 22c

Small package Gold Dust, 6 package 30c

Chase & Sanborn Mixed Tea, ¼ pound 16c, ½ pound 32c

Stuffed or Plain Olives, regular 15c bottle, 2 bottles 25c

Palm Olive Soap, 2 cakes 25c

Choice Lemons, per dozen 50c

Fancy Oranges, per dozen 25c and 35c

6 qt. Pure Alluminum Berlin Kettle, regular \$1.50 value, \$1.15

6 qt. Combination Cooker, regular price \$2.50 \$2.25

Pure Alluminum Stew Pan, 6 qt. size, regular \$1.50 value \$1.25

Steel Expert to Buy War Steel for U. S.

(Continued from First Page)

both companies, Replogle got together banking support in Wall Street and offered the Pennsylvania \$15,000,000 for 210,000 shares of Cambria. Confronted with an actual cash offer on one hand, and a promise on the other, the railroad Directors took the cash. Donner had the backing of Henry C. Frick, while Replogle had associated with himself E. T. Stotesbury of Drexel & Co., A. W. Mellon, and R. B. Mellon of the Mellon National Bank, and several New Yorkers.

Both sides were picking up all of the minority stock to be had in the open market while the contest for the railroad holdings was on.

Having acquired enough stock to make him dominant in Cambria, Replogle at once started after two other companies for the purpose of effecting a merger. He interested new capital, got more options, and seemed in a fair way to get rid of his Cambria stock at a handsome advance, when one of the steel men threatened to block the merger unless his stock was taken in at a higher figure than that planned. The syndicate which had taken an option on Replogle's stock allowed it to expire while the discussions were on, evidently believing that a better price could be made with Replogle.

The young Pittsburgher was not to be caught napping by the failure of the merger plans, however. In the last few hours preceding the expiration of the banking option he interested Frank A. Vanderlip and Wil-

liam E. Corey in a proposition that they take Cambria for the Midvale. When the option ran out, the sale was closed, Replogle getting \$81 a share for the Cambria stock. After the division of profits, he found \$1,600,000 left for his work of a few weeks. He hurried away to Palm Beach in order to play golf while the details were being settled.

That transaction, brilliant as it was in conception, might have been considered a fluke if Replogle had stopped there. With his new-won capital he formed a syndicate to buy control of the American Vanadium Company, of which he was then elected President.

Soon afterward he joined the du Pont interests in financing the Sun Shipbuilding Corporation. After that he bought the Wharton Iron & Steel Company in New Jersey for the sake of the company's big ore deposits.

Replogle was born near New Enterprise, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and is only 41 years old now and he has not stopped growing. He has a winning personality, make friends quickly, and has apparently been not in the least spoiled by his fortune. He is one of the best salesmen in the United States, with a coast-to-coast acquaintance with steel and railroad men. The respect in which he is held by older men in the trade was evidenced by the congratulations that poured in upon him when he offered his services to the Government to facilitate steel deliveries during the war. Knowing both the producing and selling side of the game, he ought to prove almost invaluable in his new position, where tact is as necessary as a knowledge of the steel business.

PERSONAL NOTES

(Continued from First Page)

Miss Margaret Hartley returned to her home at Pittsburgh last week after a visit of several weeks with her father Harrison Hartley on E. Pitt St.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Keady and son and Mrs. Robert Reynolds and daughter of Cumberland motored to Bedford Sunday and spent the day at the home of W. B. May and family on E. Penn St.

Mr. Thomas McNamara, and wife of Pittsburgh, arrived in Bedford several days ago, and are visiting Mr. McNamara's mother, after which they will visit Mrs. McNamara's relatives and friends in Friends Cove.

Mr. William D. Thompson and daughter, Miss Emily of Crucible, spent several days in Bedford this week, with Mr. Thompson mother, Mrs. Emily Thompson. Miss Thompson will spend the winter in Bedford with her grandmother.

Frank Morgart of York, accompanied by his sister Miss Ellen Morgart who spent several weeks with her parents at York arrived in Bedford this week where Frank will visit his grandfather, Harrison Hartley for a few days.

We had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. W. A. Corley, of Adams, Neb., who with his sister, Miss Laura came east a few weeks ago to visit their sister in Peterboro, N. H. Mr. Corley has been east the third time since he left his native home near West End, in Somerset County. They visited Mr. George Shoemaker and family in Bedford.

A Birthday Surprise.

On last Wednesday evening, Aug. 22, the neighbors and friends of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Stayer of Pleasant Valley gathered at their home and gave them a surprise.

It being Mr. Stayer's 67 birthday, his friends assembled to help him celebrate the event. Both vocal and instrumental music was rendered after which, ice cream, cake, candy and fruit was served.

All departed for their homes saying they had a jolly time and wishing Mr. Stayer many more happy birthdays.

Those present were: Joseph Stayer and wife, John Beegle and wife, Joseph Triplett and wife, Frank Dibert and wife, Isaac Dibert and wife, Lee Diehl and wife, Fred Beegle and wife, Geo. Allison and wife, John Croyle and wife, Wm. Stayer and wife, Ross Stayer and wife, Elmer Dibert and wife, Wm. Anderson and wife, Clark Anderson and wife, Lloyd Diehl and wife, Elmer Koonz and wife, Mrs. Etta Barclay, Mrs. Carrie Reighard, Mrs. S. F. Diehl, Mrs. Harriet Claar, Mrs. Sadie Dibert, Mrs. Mary Dibert, Mrs. Annie J. Koonz, Mrs. Bertha Poor, Misses Mary, Lulu and Arville Stayer, Mabel Logue, Ada Diehl, Myra Stiffer, Elsie Claar, Emily Allison, Lena, Ruth and Minnie Anderson. Messrs. D. W. Dibert, Frank Smith, Ranson Reighard, Clayton, Emory, Chas. and Ray Claar, Clarence and Ray Stayer, Ray and Samuel Diehl, Clyde, Emory, Paul and Chester Dibert, James, Joseph and Russell Anderson, Ira Casteel, Russell Hoopengardner, Charley Mock, Albert Forney and Earl Koonz.